To be returned to Madras [illegible]

1863

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

(IN FOUR VOLUMES.)

VOL. II.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.

MADRAS:

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1863.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

For the month of April 1863.

Read the following papers :—

No. 1. From W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin ; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Cochin, 10th February 1863, No. 14.

Major Drury, Commanding the Nair Brigade, has applied to me to address Government on the subject of exempting the Officers of that Force from the one per cent. premium now charged under existing rules for privilege remittance Bills drawn on the Presidency.

2. This exemption is solicited on the ground that these Officers draw their pay from the Treasury of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, and are consequently debarred the privilege of obtaining transfer receipts from the Military Paymaster, except for the amount of their subsistence allowance.

3. As the case of the Officers of the Nair Brigade appears to be exceptional, and the Civil Servants of Government are no longer called on to pay this premium on privilege remittances, I beg to submit Major Drury's application for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Referred to the Accountant General for report.

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

19th February 1863.

No. 2. From J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Acting Accountant General ; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 12th March 1863, No. 430.

Resource Department.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Order of Government dated the 19th ultimo, referring to me for report, an application from the Officer Commanding the Nair Brigade, to exempt the Officers belonging to that Force from the one per cent. premium now chargeable on all privilege remittance Bills obtained by them on the Presidency.

2. This is asked on the ground that they are debarred from obtaining privilege remittance transfer receipts from the Military Paymaster, except for their *subsistence* allowance, because their pay is not drawn from his Treasury but from that of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.

3. In reply I beg to state that, as the Officers of the Nair Brigade are in the service of His Highness the Rajah, and not in that of Government, they must be treated as private individuals and be liable to paragraph 79 of the Bill rules.

No. 3. ORDER THEREON, 1st April 1863, No. 107.

Resolved that a copy of the Accountant General's report above recorded be furnished to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin in reference to his letter of the 10th February 1863, No. 14. The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Acting Accountant General in the last paragraph of his report.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 4. Read the following letter from G. LEE MORRIS, Esq., Officiating Government Agent, Tanjore; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Point Calmiere, 4th March 1863.

I have the honor to forward herewith for the orders of Government a Memorial from M. Ladu Bayi Ammal of the Kaliana Mahal, Tanjore, to the address of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

2. Memorialist requests that she may be furnished with the sum of ten thousand Rupees for the performance of the marriage of her grandson.

3. The precedent referred to by Memorialist, viz., the grant by Government of Rupees 2,500 on account of the marriage of the child of the late Rajasri Pratap Sing Gee of Madhiarjunam on the application of Radhabai the sword wife of the deceased, and the Order of Government thereon, dated 8th September 1858, No. 584, appears to me to be analagous to the present application, and I see no good reason why the Government should give more in the one case than in the other.

4. Besides this, it must be recollected, that the sum included under this head in the Budget Estimate for 1862-63, is Rupees 35,000; whilst Rupees 40,000 have been entered for the same purpose in the Budget for 1863-64. If therefore the Government grant Memorialist any thing like as much as she asks, they will not only be expending a large portion of the only available fund, but will also find it difficult to give less in future for the performance of the marriage ceremonies of the legitimate great-grand children of Raja Sarfoji, of whom there are many at present unmarried in the Fort of Tanjore.

5. Under these circumstances, therefore, I beg respectfully to recommend that the Government be pleased to allow Memorialist the sum of Rupees 2,500.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

The humble Memorial of the LADU BAYI AMMAL of Kaliana Mahal of the late Rajah Serfojee of Tanjore.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That during the lifetime of the late Rajah and his father, every ceremony in her family has been performed at the Palace's expense; and as the Government have now taken the late Rajah's family under their protection, your Memorialist respectfully begs to lay her claims on the bounty of the Government, and to solicit the kind assistance of the Government in a matter of great importance.

That your Memorialist has a grandson named Ry. Yoaganatha Avanroy Sahib, whose age has rendered him fit for marriage.

That your Memorialist, far advanced in age and anxious to have her grandson married, has preferred a match for him and wishes greedily to have the ceremony performed either in the ensuing month of March or April.

But the expenses that will necessarily incur to perform the ceremony, are estimated at more than ten thousand Rupees, the accompanying is the list thereof. The allowance she is monthly drawing covers with difficulty the daily expenses of her establishment. In this state of circumstances your Memorialist thinks it impossible to meet with the special expenses without the

assistance of the Government, her real protector. And with a view to remind your Lordship in Council of an instance of the Government's bounty, she begs to illustrate that in 1857 or 1858 the Government have rendered their pecuniary assistance for the marriage of Ry. Prutaprain's child at Mudhiargunem; but her rank and habits are very different from his and she deserves to a greater share of bounty.

Under these circumstances your Memorialist humbly prays that your Lordship in Council will graciously be pleased to afford the requisite pecuniary assistance and to issue orders to the Government Agent to honor the ceremony by his personal attendance and to perform it with pomp and profusion suited to my dignity and rank.

For this act of justice and charity your Memorialist shall ever pray.

TANJORE PALACE,
14th February 1863.

No. 5. ORDER THEREON, 1st April 1863, No. 108.

His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the Officiating Government Agent in considering that a grant of Rupees 2,500 is as much as should be given for the marriage of the son of M. Ladu Bayi Ammal. Sanction is granted for the disbursement of that amount.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 6. Read the following letter from W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Peermade, 23rd March 1863, No. 25.

No. 21. With reference to my letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Khareeta to which I alluded as not having reached me, has since been duly received.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 1st April 1863, No. 109.

Communicated to the Postmaster General Madras, with reference to the Order of Government, dated 25th ultimo, No. 99.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 8. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 25th February 1863, No. 3.

Paragraph 1. The undermentioned letters of your Excellency's Government, on miscellaneous subjects, have been considered by me in Council :—

Letter dated 11th December (No. 17) 1862.

Report donation of Rupees 5,000 by Rajah of Travancore towards the fund for distressed cotton operatives.

2. This is another very gratifying proof of the friendly disposition of His Highness towards the British Government and the British nation; and I approve your having expressed the sense entertained by the British Government of His Highness's munificence. But I trust that the Government Officers are cautious in suggesting such grants to the Native Princes to whom they are accredited, and well aware of the liability to misconstruction of any application of the kind.

Letter dated 11*th December* (*No.* 18) 1862.

Transmit Memorial from Thorab Ally Khan and others claiming Rupees 9,144, alleged to be arrears of rent for the year 1802-3, due to their grandfather.

3. Her Majesty's Government concur in your opinion that, with reference to the circumstances of the case, and the failure of the family to urge the claim within a reasonable period, when proper evidence on the subject could have been procured, it cannot now be entertained.

Letter dated 13*th December* (*No.* 19) 1862.

Transmit further Memorial from Rajah Stree Yacojee of Tanjore, reiterating his request for a pension of the same amount as that granted to his father by adoption.

4. I concur in opinion with your Excellency's Government that the case of the Memorialist is in no wise strengthened by the circumstances now stated; and that he is no suitable object for a compassionate allowance.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 8th April 1863, No. 110.

Ordered that paragraph 2 of the foregoing Despatch be communicated to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin with reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 6th October last, No. 401.

2. A copy of paragraph 3 of the Despatch will be furnished to Thorab Ally Khan Bahadoor, with reference to his Memorial, dated the 13th September last.

3. The decision conveyed in paragraph 4 will be communicated, through the Government Agent at Tanjore, to Rajah Stree Yacojee in reference to his Memorial, dated 20th October 1862.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 10. Read the following letter from JOHN ROBERT BOYSON, Esq., Government Solicitor, Madras; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 2nd April 1863.

Dated 24th March 1863, No. 94, Political Department.

Referring to the Proceedings of Government noted in the margin, I have the honor to request that you will do me the favor of conveying to His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council, my most sincere thanks for their very liberal recognition of my services in connection with the affairs of the late Nabob of the Carnatic and the operation of Act XXX of 1858; as well as for the gratifying terms in which they have been graciously pleased to express their approbation of my conduct and the performance of my official duties in relation to these matters, all which I would beg to add has been a source of great personal satisfaction to me.

No. 11. ORDER THEREON, 10th April 1863, No. 112.

To be recorded.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 12. Read the following letter from His Excellency M. BONTEMPS, Commissary General of Marine, Governor of the French Establishments in India; to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, Madras, dated Pondicherry, the 1st April 1863, No. 11.

GOUVERNEMENT
Des Etablissements Français
DANS L'INDE.

CABINET DU GOUVERNEUR.

No. 11.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,

J'ai l'honneur de prier votre Excellence de vouloir bien donner des ordres pour que la somme de 50,000 Roupies Sica formant la moitié du 1er terme de la rente des 4 lacks, due à la France par le Gouvernement Britannique pour l'année courante, soit payée à son échéance, à Goudelour, au Trésorier des Etablissements Français de l'Inde.

No. 122.

Transferred to the Chief Secretary to Government.

(By Order.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUINDY PARK,
6th April 1863.

(Signed) J. W. BREEKS,
Private Secretary.

Referred for the early report of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
9th April 1863.

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Acting Deputy Secretary.

No. 453.

The Acting Accountant General has the honor to report that the Collector of South Arcot has been instructed to pay from the Treasury at Cuddalore to the French Government, the sum of Sicca Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand, being a moiety of the first instalment now due, of the rent payable to France for the year 1863 under treaty, dated 7th March 1815, deducting Rupees six thousand advanced to that Government by means of a Bill on the Collector of Godavery under the Orders of Government, dated 10th February last, No. 45, Political Department.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
9th April 1863.

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Acting Accountant General.

No. 13. To His Excellency M. BONTEMPS, Governor of the French Establishments in India, &c., &c., &c., dated Fort Saint George, 10th April 1863, No. 113.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 1st instant, No. 11, and to acquaint you that the necessary orders have been issued for the disbursement at Cuddalore, of the sum of Sicca Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand, being a moiety of the first instalment of the rent due to France for the year 1863, subject to a deduction of Rupees 6,000, for which the Collector of South Arcot was authorized to issue a Bill on the Collector of Godavery under date the 10th February last, the other moiety being payable at Calcutta.

Accept Sir, &c.,
(Signed) W. DENISON.

No. 14. Read the following letter from Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 6th March 1863; No. 60.

I have the honor to forward herewith the documents noted in the margin,* which have been delivered to me by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, for transmission.

* One Letter, addressed by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, to His Excellency Sir W. Denison, K. C. B., Governor of Madras, dated 3rd March 1863, and giving cover to a printed letter (in triplicate) addressed by His Highness to the Right Honorable Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India.

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM DENISON, K. C. B.,
Governor of Madras.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's letter, dated May 22nd, 1862, enclosing the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in answer to my Memorial asking for a reconsideration of my claim to be acknowledged as Nawab of the Carnatic, I have to thank your Excellency for the kindness and courtsey with which you have conveyed intelligence to me which must necessarily be of so painful and disappointing a nature; your Excellency will be pleased to observe by the accompanying letter (in triplicate) to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State that I am unable to acquiesce in the decision of the Government respecting my rights. In that letter besides entering a firm but respectful protest against the decision of the Government, I directed the attention of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State to several new and important facts which have not yet been brought to the notice of the Government.

With reference to the concluding observation of paragraph 2 of your Excellency's letter, I have to add that I have never yet received any official communication of the grounds of the refusal of the Government to recognize my title to the Nawabship of the Carnatic.

I have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to forward the enclosed letter to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

SHADY MAHAL
3rd March 1863.

عظیم جاه سراج الامرا
عظیم جاه

No. 15. ORDER THEREON, 11th April 1863, No. 114.

His Excellency the Governor in Council must decline to forward the letter which His Highness Prince Azeem Jah has addressed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, re-asserting his claim to the Musnud of the Carnatic. The claim advanced by His Highness has been considered by Her Majesty's Government; and the Prince has been informed that a very full, patient and searching revision of all the papers in the case, and of the arguments adduced by him, has convinced the Secretary of State that there are no grounds to justify him in disturbing the decision arrived at six years ago, and advising Her Majesty to re-establish the titular Nawabship of the Carnatic. In the Despatch in which this decision was communicated to the Madras Government, it was expressly stated that the decision was final; and the Governor in Council is, consequently, precluded from forwarding any further representation on the subject to the Home Government.

2. The Prince's letter will be returned to His Highness through the Agent, who will decline to receive any further communication on the subject.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 16. Read the following letter from W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Peermade, 27th March 1863, No. 26.

The rapidity with which the value of landed property in these States has increased of late years has led to attempts on the part of the Jenmies or Proprietors to oust their tenants by unfair means, and on the other hand, has induced tenants in some instances to resist the fair claims of the proprietors. The action of the Courts seems rather to have complicated matters.

2. It has become usual in cases where land in occupation of a tenant under a species of renewable mortgage tenure (kanom) is pointed out by the owner for attachment in satisfaction of a judgment debt, to dispossess the tenant after summary inquiry, and make the land over to the purchaser.

3. Hence fictitious suits are got up in order to oust tenants. Quarrels about such lands are incessant, and the value of landed property is depreciated owing to the uncertainty of titles.

4. The laws and customs followed throughout the Malayalim country are almost identical, and the evils now experienced in these States, have been, I believe, already felt and met in British territory, by certain rulings of the late Sudder Court, which have tended to secure the just rights of both parties.

5. The particular tenure to which I chiefly allude is probably known as "kanom" throughout Malabar.

6. Much land has been held by tenants under this tenure for centuries, and has come I dare say to be regarded as the actual property of the holders, whom it has always been unusual to disturb as long as they pay their rent regularly, and renew their leases once in twelve years, or on the accession of the proprietor, as usage and custom on different families and various localities demand.

7. Now, proprietors intrigue to oust their tenants, and tenants complain of this, and of their rents being raised.

8. On the latter point there seems to be no just cause of complaint, because the tenant's profits have increased enormously with the ever rising market value of produce.

9. The British Courts have, it is believed, ruled that no tenant who meets his obligations to his landlord fairly, can be ousted prior to the expiration of twelve years from date of last renewal, and they sell only the right and title of the proprietor in satisfaction of a judgment debt (unless the land is actually in his possession and enjoyment) leaving the purchaser to obtain possession from the tenant by regular suit.

10. However far from the truth this description of the supposed rulings of the British Courts may be, there is evidently reason to suppose that a subject which is likely if not speedily arranged, to cause trouble and inconvenience here, has been already satisfactorily dealt with in British territory, and I therefore have the honor to request, that with the permission of the Judges of the High Court, I may be furnished with any rulings of the late Sudder Court bearing on these landlord and tenant rights, and found to have worked well in the District of Malabar.

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, 14th April 1863, No. 115.

His Excellency the Governor in Council requests that the Government Pleader will obtain and furnish the Resident with copies of any rulings on the subject referred to in the foregoing letter that may have been issued by the High Court and by the late Sudder Court.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 18. Read the following letter from ROBERT COLE, Esq., Principal Inspector General Medical Department, Fort Saint George; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, Fort Saint George, dated 8th April 1863, No. 66.

Political Department, No. 97, dated 25th March 1863.

Referring to Proceedings of Government as per margin, I have the honor to point out that the Commissariat Department has ceased to purvey for the Lunatic Asylum since 1st May 1861, and to request that the expenses incurred in the dieting, &c., of the individual named in the Proceedings be paid over to the Medical Officer in charge, to be credited to Government in the accounts of the Institution.

No. 19. ORDER THEREON, 14th April 1863, No. 116.

Resolved accordingly that the expenses incurred in the dieting, &c., of Carnatic Stipendiary Gholam Vullee Oollah Ahmud, be paid monthly to the Medical Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum; the balance being placed in the Madras Bank to the credit of the Stipendiary.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 20. Read the following letter from J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 31st March 1863, No. 450.

Budget and Finance Department.

1. With reference to the Orders of Government, No. 73, Political Department, dated the 11th instant, I have the honor to report that the Government* Agent at Chepauk states that he expects savings in his Budget Estimate for 1862-63 to meet the arrears of Pension due to Mahomed Abdoollah Khan, from October 1850; and also that his Pension† for 1863-64 can be met from anticipated savings in the Budget Estimate for that year.

* Vide his Official Memorandum, dated 26th March 1863, No. 80, accompanying; to be returned.

† Rupees 133 per mensem, or Rupees 1,596 per annum.

2. I beg, however, to remark that as the Budget system was introduced from 1861-62, no provision will be needed, by the Civil Paymaster, to pass the Pension in question anterior to that year; which should be passed as arrears of 1860-61 and previous years.

3. I may add that there are savings in the Budget Estimate for 1861-62 to meet the Pension appertaining to that year.

No. 80 of 1863.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

In reply to Official Memorandum from the Acting Accountant General, No. 7,004, of the 18th instant, the Government Agent at Chepauk has the honor to state that the arrears due to Mahomed Abdoollah Khan (viz., Rupees 18,371-2-7) and also his stipend for the present official year (viz., Rupees 1,596) may be met, without applying to the Government of India, for an additional grant, from savings anticipated in the Budget Estimate of this office for 1862-63. His stipend for the year 1863-64 also, which has not been provided for in the Budget Estimate for that year, may be met from savings anticipated in the Budget Estimate of that year.

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
26*th March* 1863.

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
Government Agent Chepauk.

To the Acting Accountant General, Fort Saint George.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 14th April 1863, No. 117.

To be recorded.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 22. Read the following letter from G. LEE MORRIS, Esq., Officiating Government Agent, Tanjore; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Tanjore, 31st March 1863.

Adverting to the Proceedings of Government, under date the 18th instant, No. 87, I have the honor to report that as directed in paragraph 1, I have despatched this day all the arms and pieces of weapons therein referred to, to the Arsenal at Trichinopoly.

2. With reference to paragraph 2, I beg to state that I am now sending all the articles of Regalia by Railway to Negapatam under the escort of a strong Police guard, in order to the same being thence transmitted to Madras by the Steamer " Sydney" which is expected to call shortly at that place for conveying a remittance from the Treasury of this Collectorate to the Presidency.

3. Annexed is a list of the packages containing the said articles, which will be handed over to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Madras Bank, whom I have requested to make such arrangements regarding their custody and disposal as the Government may direct. The packages are securely packed up and sealed with my seal.

4. From the description of the contents of the packages the Government will observe that the three State Carriages marginally noted, are not sent in their shape as such. These, as the Government are aware, were during the robbery committed by the Sepoys in 1861, striped of a part of the sheets of gold with which they were covered; the remaining gold which was left on them being in such a state, that it was utterly impossible to have them moved without opening a door for further theft taking place on the part of any persons whom I might employ for the purpose. I was therefore obliged to have all the pieces of gold which remained on the Carriages very carefully removed under my own personal superintendence, and it is these pieces of gold thus removed which form part of the contents of the chest marked No. 1.

1. Ratham or the Bullock dome Carriage.
2. Ambari or Elephant dome Carriage.
3. Another do.

5. In separating the gold from the wooden frames, the latter had to be broken up in order to admit of the bits of gold nailed up and adhering to them, being got at, and as all that remains consists of nothing but thin splinters of wood, I have not thought it necessary to send them up to Madras.

6. In the case of the Ratham or the Bullock Carriage, however I was able to separate the gold from the Carriage without breaking up the latter, and consequently the top dome, the bottom piece, and the 8 pillars remained uninjured. These are therefore sent with the articles of Regalia, in order that the Government may form an idea of the shape of this Carriage. The other two Carriages, viz., Ambaries or Elephant Carriages, were of a similar shape but smaller in size. The remaining State Carriage, viz., the network Handa is entire and as it always was, it having in no way been tampered with during the Sepoys' robbery, except that ten of the knobs on the tops of its corners which were only of gilt copper, have been made away with.

7. The weight of the whole of the gold found by me on the three Carriages which were tampered with by the Sepoys, amounts to 166 seers, 19 tolas, and the value thereof according to the standard valuation adopted in the compilation of all the lists of the valuables in the Palace is Rupees 60,045. This deducted from the aggregate value of the said Carriages, viz., Rupees 88,616-14-0 as entered in the Alayidá Mahal list* and which represents the value of only the gold thereon shows a difference of Rupees 28,571-14-0 which is consequently the actual loss sustained by the Sepoy robbery.

* Enclosure No. 2 in letter from the late Commissioner, dated 29th March 1860, No. 941.

8. The two† keys of the box which contains the Crown jewels and the gold, are herewith forwarded by a Daláyet with directions to deliver them in person into your hands.

† Two more keys of the Handa case are also sent in charge of the Daláyat.

DESCRIPTION OF PARCELS.

1. A box containing the six State jewels set with precious stones consisting of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11 on the Commissioner's list ‡ of State jewels, and also pieces of gold sheet removed from Ratham or the dome shaped Bullock Carriage and the two Ambaries or Elephant Carriages, weighing in the aggregate seers 166, tolas 19.

‡ Enclosure No. 1 in letter from the late Commissioner, dated 7th April 1860, No. 975.

2. A case containing gold network Handa.

3. An ivory throne packed in gunny cloth.

4. Another do. do.

5. A case containing the two State Swords called Nágin and Padmin.

6. A package containing the wooden dome top with its knob, and bottom of the Ratham or the Bullock Carriage.

7. Another do. containing eight pillars of do.

(Signed) G. LEE MORRIS,
Officiating Government Agent.

No. 23. ORDER THEREON, 17th April 1863, No. 118.

The first paragraph of the foregoing letter will be communicated to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines with reference to the Order of Government of the 18th ultimo, No. 87.

2. A copy of the letter will be furnished to the Mint Master and the Accountant General, with instructions to arrange for the landing and custody of the packages containing the articles of Regalia in the Mint, until the receipt of further orders as to their disposal. The keys referred to in the last paragraph will also be forwarded to the Mint Master.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 24. Read the following letter from Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 14th April 1863, No. 91.

I have the honor to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Carnatic Stipendiaries named on the list, over leaf, who desire the equivalents of their stipends.

2. These Stipendiaries draw their respective stipends under the orders of Government quoted on the margin of that list, and I have the honor to recommend compliance with their several requests and furnish the amount of equivalent they can claim.

Authority.	No.	Name.	Age.	Amount per mensem.			Amount per annum.			Value of one Rupee per annum.	Bonus.			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	
Extract Minutes Consultation, 5th February 1832.. ...	8	Shoojaut Hoossain...	26	10	8	0	126	0	0	11½	1,449	0	0	These commutations are in accordance with paragraph 4 of Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 22nd June 1860, No. 15.
Do. do. 1st October 1839... ...	246	Ummon...	41	4	0	0	48	0	0	10	480	0	0	
Do. do. 19th do. 1847, No. 488...	477	Abdool Khalikh...	34	11	8	0	138	0	0	11	1,518	0	0	
Do. do. 4th do. 1842... ...	516	Padsha Begum...	42	8	0	0	96	0	0	10	960	0	0	
Do. do. 4th do. 1842... ...	517	Syed Khader Hoossain... ...	28	16	0	0	192	0	0	11½	2,208	0	0	
Do. do. 1st May 1847, No. 195. ...	523	Gholam Khader...	41	12	0	0	144	0	0	10	1,440	0	0	
Do. do. 15th June 1847, No. 262. ...	1,106	Saram Beebee...	49	3	8	0	42	0	0	9½	399	0	0	
Do. do. 19th March 1857, No. 230. ...	1,418	Maujoo Bee...	44	2	0	0	24	0	0	10	240	0	0	
Do. do. do. do. ...	1,737	Murryam Bee...	27	1	0	0	12	0	0	11½	138	0	0	
Do. do. do. do. ...	1,792	Ezzut Banoo...	42	3	8	0	42	0	0	10	420	0	0	
Do. do. do. do. ...	1,832	Moonysawmy...	32	5	0	0	60	0	0	11	660	0	0	
Do. do. do. do. ...	2,097	Shaik Ally...	47	2	0	0	24	0	0	9½	228	0	0	
Do. do. 18th January 1858, No 49. ...	2,503	Cunniah Laul...	42	5	0	0	60	0	0	10	600	0	0	
Do. do. 22nd March 1858, No. 197. ..	2,751	Syed Mahomed Subzwaree.. ...	42	4	0	0	48	0	0	10	480	0	0	
Do. do. do. do. ...	2,901	Mahomed Razah Beg...	38	2	8	0	30	0	0	10½	315	0	0	
Do. do. 23rd March 1858, No. 198. ...	3,106	Gholam Mahomed...	35	4	8	0	54	0	0	11	594	0	0	
Do. do. 8th June 1858, No. 370... ...	3,167	Vuzeer Baig...	35	6	0	0	72	0	0	11	792	0	0	
Do. do. do. do. ...	3,211	Khire Oollah...	50	10	0	0	120	0	0	9½	1,140	0	0	
Do. do. 6th May 1858, No. 303... ...	3,272	Mahomed Kashim...	21	4	0	0	48	0	0	12	576	0	0	
Do. do. 9th June 1858, No. 374... ..	3,481	Mahomed Boorham...	24	3	8	0	42	0	0	12	504	0	0	
Do. do. 23rd July 1857, No. 567... ...	3,579	Mahomed Azeemood Deen.. ...	49	2	8	0	30	0	0	9½	285	0	0	
Do. do. do. do. ...	3,603	Shaik Mahomed...	46	2	0	0	24	0	0	9½	228	0	0	
Do. do. 9th June 1858, No. 374... ...	3,626	Syed Hoossain Mohiood Deen. ...	35	3	5	0	39	12	0	11	437	4	0	
Do. do. 11th August 1858, No. 506...	3,691	Budrood Deen...	40	5	4	0	63	0	0	10½	661	8	0	
Do. do. do. do. ...	3,697	Mahomed Jalaul...	35	3	8	0	42	0	0	11	462	0	0	
Proceedings of Government, 12th November 1859, No. 664...	3,900	Khader Baig.	39	3	8	0	42	0	0	10½	441	0	0	
Do. do. 31st August 1861, No. 380...	4,128	Shaik Ally...	46	2	0	0	24	0	0	9½	228	0	0	
										Total Rupees...	17,883	12	0	

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Amount sanctioned by G. O., No. 224, dated 4th June 1862, for the commutation of the 1801 and 1855 stipends... ..	.. ..	93,891 0 0
Do. do. by G. O., dated 18th July, 1st September, 8th and 31st October, 17th November, 13th December 1862, Nos. 280, 348, 406, 443, 455, and 500, and 9th February 1863, No. 44, excluding the amount cancelled by G. O., No. 442, dated 29th October 1862...	74,885 14 6	92,769 10 6
Now recommended...	17,883 12 0	
	Still available...	1,121 5 6

Government Agent's Office,
14th April 1863.

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
Government Agent.

No. 25. Order thereon, 22nd April 1863, No. 121.

His Excellency the Governor in Council grants authority for the sums entered in the List appended to the Agent's letter, amounting to Rupees (17,883-12-0) seventeen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-three, and Annas twelve, being disbursed to the Carnatic Stipendiaries therein mentioned, in commutation of their stipends.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 26. Read the following letter from WILLIAM FISHER, Esq.; Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Peermade, 16th March 1863, No. 22.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Financial Statement of the Cochin Government for the year 1037 (1861-62,) M. E. which closed on the 14th August 1862.

2. The actual Cash balance at the end of the year amounted to the large sum of Rupees 4,21,506, (inclusive of Rupees 37,369, due from the State Ceremony Fund), being upwards of Rupees 1,60,000 in excess of that of the last year.

3. The receipts amounted to Rupees 12,11,044-15-7, and the disbursements to Rupees 10,50,369-2-3.

36		37	
Rupees	10,48,207	Rupees ...	12,11,044
Expenditure	8, 81, 167	Expenditure	10,50,367

4. Both are largely in excess of the receipts and expenditure of 1036, M. E., but the proportion of expenditure to income is about the same.

5. There is an increase in every branch of Revenue, Salt excepted. A large increase resulted from Tobacco sales, which exceeded those of the year under comparison by upwards of a lakh of Rupees.

6. Under the head Customs, a considerable increase, Rupees 17,607, is observable; of which Rupees 10,000 was derived from trade with Travancore, or in a great measure probably, from the backwater duties, levied on Travancore goods on route to British Cochin for export, owing to the Port of Allepey being virtually closed in consequence of the heavy duties (10 per cent.), levied on foreign produce entering British Indian Ports.

7. The increase of charges is due to purchases of Salt; to higher rates of salary lately accorded to the Judicial Service; to a heavy increase in charges extraordinary, and to the large sum expended in Public Works.

8. An unusually large purchase of Salt has, as the Dewan observes, enabled the Sirkar this year, to enter the market at its own convenience, and to purchase this indispensable commodity at moderate rates.

9. The expenditure on Public Works though considerable, was from unavoidable circumstances, considerably within the amount allowed for expenditure during the period under report.

	36	37
Expenditure...Rupees	77,488	1,24,030

10. The increase however under this head as compared with the expenditure of the previous year, amounted to Rupees 46,542.

11. Salaries of Public Servants were considerably increased during the year reported on, the extra expenditure incurred under this head, amounting to Rupees 10,987.

12. The expenditure under head Charges Extraordinary, is large, but is satisfactorily explained by the Dewan; and on the whole, I trust that the state of the Cochin Finances, and the manner in which they have been administered, will be deemed highly satisfactory.

13. The actual receipts of this year (1037, M. E.) exceed the expenditure during that period by upwards of Rupees 1,60,000, and the *bonâ fide* Cash balance in the Treasury at its conclusion amounted to Rupees 3,83,939, excluding Rupees 37,569, repayable from the State Ceremony Fund.

14. The Dewan estimates the expenditure of the current year at Rupees 1,70,000, and the probable available Cash balance at its close, at not less than Rupees 3,70,000, and has proposed to His Highness the Rajah to invest Rupees 2,00,000 in Government Securities.

15. Provision has been made for expenditure on Public Works to the extent of Rupees 2,50,000, of which Rupees 1,08,000 are required for the completion of the Rajah's Bridge in course of construction over the Ponani River at Shoranoor. The estimates for the current year also include Rupees 10,000, to be devoted to the raising of salaries in the Revenue Department.

16. With existing Cash balance, and the estimates both of income and expenditure of the current year before me, the financial position of the State is so apparently satisfactory, that I do not hesitate to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor the request made by His Highness the Rajah of Cochin for the disbursement of Rupees 19,054-9-7 from the Public Treasury in payment of expenses lately incurred by His Highness in the celebration of a private ceremony.

17. This request was laid before Government in my letter, No. 53, of the 2nd August 1862, and the consideration of it was postponed pending the receipt of the Financial report now submitted.

18. My proposal that any consideration accorded to His Highness' request, should take the shape of an addition to the Ceremony Fund, rather than that of a special sanction for a particular occasion, was approved by Government, but now that the expenditure has been incurred by His Highness, I beg to propose that Rupees 10,000 be paid to the ceremony Fund in aid of the expenses incurred, and that the balance be left a charge on His Highness' regular income. I am induced to recommend partial compliance only with His Highness' wishes, as Government have expressed their dissatisfaction at the course pursued, and the step is likely to induce economy in future expenditure of this nature. The state of the Finances enables me to submit for the consideration of Government, a request now made by His Highness, for a permanent increase to the State Ceremony Fund, to enable His Highness to provide for the annual celebration of a ceremony called Pullithavarum, on the future anniversaries of the death of Her Highness, the late Amah Rajah, His Highness' mother, the first of these falls on the 20th April next.

19. The cost of this ceremony is estimated at Rupees 1,360 annually, and as the other members of the Royal Family (all of whom are descended it seems in a direct line from the late Amah Rajah), participate in the desire to commemorate the death of this lady who lived to an advanced age, and endeared herself to all His Highness' subjects by her numerous virtues; the means of paying special respect to her memory, will not only be agreeable to them but popular throughout the country.

20. The death of the Amah Rajah during the reign of her son, is held to be an additional ground for anticipating the favorable consideration of Government on this occasion, a similar coincidence having only once occurred, in the case of the Amah Rajah who died in 947 (1772) and in whose honor a similar ceremony is performed yearly.

21. I trust that the Statements now laid before Government afford satisfactory proof of the administrative ability of the Dewan, through whose exertions the finances of Cochin have been brought into the unprecedented state revealed by the accounts of the past year.

From T. SHUNGOONY MENON, Dewan of Cochin; to W. FISHER, Esq., British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Cochin, 21st January 1863, No. 30.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual Account Current of the actual receipts and disbursements of this Sirkar for the year 1037 (1861-62) M. E., with an Account Particular of the items, as well as a Comparative Statement shewing the amount collected and disbursed in the year in question, and in the two preceding years.

I beg also to submit an Estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements of this Sirkar for the current year, with a Statement showing the proposed application of the Funds therein allotted to Public Works.

Land Revenue.

From the Account Current and the Comparative Statement it will be perceived, that in the land and garden Revenue there is an increase of Rupees 6,650, owing to a higher rate of rent having been assessed on certain lands held in Cowle, and which have hitherto paid only a nominal rent, and to the full amount of rent from the Trichoor Lake cultivation having been realized, the indulgence to the cultivators of paying the rent by instalments, granted in the preceding year, not having been accorded this year.

Customs.

Under the head of "Customs Collections" there is an increase of Rupees 17,607, of which nearly 2,000 Rupees are from the exports and imports by Sea; Rupees 10,000 from the exports and imports from and to Travancore, and the remainder from the export duty on Pepper.

Arrack Farm.

Under the head of "Arrack Farm" there is an increase of Rupees 16,371. The entry hitherto under this head comprised only the Moturpha Tax (now abolished), on the Toddy Drawer's knives, on Distilleries, &c., the proceeds of the farms, existing in some parts of the country, having been credited as Extra Revenue. In the year under review, this latter system (viz., that of farms), was adopted throughout the whole of the country, and consequently the actual increase under this head is only Rupees 6,214, the farm and the Moturpha having together realized Rupees 14,746 in 1036.

Fees, &c.

The Judicial receipts and the proceeds from the renewal of Deeds shew an increase respectively of Rupees 3,902 and Rupees 1,668.

Tobacco.

There is an increase of more than a lakh of Rupees in the sale of Tobacco. This has resulted from the whole of the Tobacco on hand, which was both old and of inferior quality, having been sold together with some new Tobacco at one uniform but greatly reduced rate, preparatory to the abolition of the monopoly.

Salt. The quantity of Salt sold in 1037 (1861-62), being smaller than that sold in the preceding year, the receipts from this source shew a corresponding decrease of Rupees 16,769.

Teak. The supply of Timber in the year under review was tolerably good, and there were some Taldoms of superior quality from the Nelliampathy Forest which were sold at the high rate of Rupees 39¼ per candy. The increase shewn under this head would have been much larger if the Timber at the Ernacollum Depôt had been sold during this year, which it was not, owing to the prices offered having been very low. The Contractors of the Chittoor Kanom were very active this year, and the Sirkar consequently received nearly 28,000 Rupees more from the contract than in the previous year.

Interest. The decrease in Interest on the money vested in the British Loans is attributable to a portion of the Interest due in 1035 (1859-60), having been drawn in 1036 (1860-61), in addition to the Interest properly due for that year.

Extra Revenue. Of the increase of Rupees 8,637 in Extra Revenue, Rupees 4,000 were realized by the grant of Licenses for the sale of opium, and the balance has been obtained from deposits forfeited by the non-fulfilment of contracts, &c.

Salaries. The difference in the salaries of 1036 (1860-61), and 1037 (1861-62), amounting to Rupees 10,987 is the result of increased salaries to the Judicial and Chowkey Establishments.

Salt. A larger quantity of Salt was purchased during the year under review than in the previous year, and the amount paid exhibits consequently an increase of Rupees 15,494. The Sirkar has thereby been enabled to contract for Salt this year at its convenience, and therefore to procure it at more favorable rates than in 1036 (1860-61.)

Public Works. Under the head of the "Works" the expenditure proposed for the year under review was Rupees 1,80,000, but circumstances did not allow of more than Rupees 1,24,000 being expended, and hence the increase under this head is Rupees 46,542.

Charges Extraordinary. The Charges Extraordinary have increased from Rupees 29,000 to Rupees 47,000, or by Rupees 18,000. This is accounted for by the following circumstances, viz., the enhanced price of Provisions required for the Pagodas; the expenses attending the consecration of some Pagodas lately re-built; the repair of some Sirkar cooking and other utensils; the visit of His Highness the First Prince of Travancore to His Highness the Rajah; the payment at once of the amount due for Medicine purchased in 1036 (1860-61), and 1037 (1861-62), and the advance made to Cheroopala Reckappa Menon for cutting an Irrigation Channel.

On the whole the year under report is the most favorable on record. The total Revenue exceeds that of the preceding year by Rupees 3,29,878, or, if the balance of the previous years be omitted in the account, by Rupees 1,62,837. The actual receipts, exclusive of the balance of the previous year, leave a surplus, over the expenditure of Rupees 1,60,675, and the balance in the Treasury amounts to the unprecedented sum of Rupees 4,21,536, of which however Rupees 37,567 have been advanced to the State Ceremony Fund.

A careful Estimate of the receipts and disbursements of the current year shews, that at the end of it, the surplus in the Treasury cannot be less than Rupees 3,70,000, and as Rupees 1,70,000 are more than sufficient to meet contingencies of every kind, I purpose submitting for the favorable consideration of His Highness, the advisability of investing Rupees 2,00,000 in Government Securities; a measure proposed some time ago, but postponed at the suggestion of His Highness.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,
Resident.

Annual Account Current of the Receipt and Disbursement

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Balance...	......	...	...	2,60,830	5	8
,, Amount of Land and Garden Revenue...	5,79,367	11	9			
,, Ditto of Custom Collections...	93,334	6	7			
,, Ditto of Arrack Farm ditto.	20,960	5	9			
,, Ditto of Fees and Fines received from the Judicial Department...	21,871	9	5			
,, Ditto of Cranganore Tribute...	6,857	2	4			
,, Ditto of Pollich Ellot or fees on the renewal of old Deeds.	2,865	13	6			
,, Amount sale of Jaffna Tobacco 1,33,173 2 2						
,, Ditto do. of Coimbatore do... 9,170 12 3 — 1,42,343 14 5						
,, Ditto do. of Salt... ... .1,78,794 0 7						
,, Ditto do. of Timber... ... 27,666 1 4						
,, Ditto do. of Teak Logs from the Chittoor Forest... 43,029 0 6 — 70,695 1 10						
,, Ditto ditto of Cardamoms and Sundry goods... ... ... 13,832 5 0	4,05,665	5	10	11,30,922	7	2
,, Ditto of Interest received from the British Government for the year 1037, on money invested in the Government Securities as per Promissory Notes particularized in the Account Particular...	......	...	...	44,640	0	0
,, Ditto of Extra Revenue...	27,828	12	10			
,, Ditto of Stamp ditto...	4,094	13	0	31,923	9	10
,, Ditto of Revenue arrears of former years now collected ...	3,307	6	4			
,, Ditto of Pollich Ellot or fees on the renewal of old Deeds....	21	0	3			
				3,328	6	7
,, Ditto of outstanding balance realized from former Revenue Shroffs...	......	...	...	230	8	0
Grand Total...	......	...	...	14,71,875	5	3

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,

Resident.

N. B.—From the outstanding Balance of Rupees 16,835-5-3 against Public Servants as per ex been realized during the Current year 1037, and credited to the Sirkar in this Account Rupees 16,604-13-3.

of the Cochin Sirkar, during the year 1037, *M. E.*

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
By amount of Subsidy to the British Government... ...		......	...	...	2,00,000	0	0
,, Ditto of Established allowance to His Highness the Rajah and Establishment...		1,54,441	14	0			
,, Ditto of Dewassoms...		50,734	15	7			
,, Ditto of Ootperahs and other Charitable Institutions... ...		38,481	2	11	2,43,658	0	6
,, Ditto of Pensions...		11,107	1	1			
,, Ditto of Pattom Meechavarom or Quit-Rent... ...		889	9	8			
,, Ditto of Tax paid to the Collector of Malabar for Lands situated in his Collectorate...		4,003	4	0	15,999	14	9
,, Ditto of Public Servants' Wages...		1,24,874	4	7			
,, Ditto of Nair Troops' ditto...		16,757	13	8	1,41,632	2	3
,, Ditto of purchase of Jaffna Tobacco. 87,262 1 8							
,, Ditto of ditto of Coimbatore do. 744 7 4	88,006 9 0						
,, Ditto of ditto of Salt...	1,18,671 6 0						
,, Ditto of ditto of Sundry goods... ...	338 0 0	2,07,015	15	0			
,, Ditto of Boat and Cooly hire to convey Tobacco		16,741	6	1			
,, Ditto of Commercial Establishment...		2,298	0	0			
,, Ditto of Hill Expense...	20,350 2 0						
,, Ditto of do. Establishment...	8,516 11 7	28,866	13	7	2,54,922	2	8
,, Ditto of established extra charges...		......	...	...	18,021	2	7
,, Ditto of Waga Neky Chelavoo or a deduction paid back upon some particular lands..		......	...	...	4,577	2	3
,, Ditto expended on works of Irrigation for the direct improvement of the Revenue...		6,172	15	11			
,, Ditto on Roads, Bridges and other Maramut Works... ...		1,17,857	9	11	1,24,030	9	10
,, Ditto of Charges Extraordinary...		......	...	...	47,527	15	5
				Total...	10,50,369	2	3
				Balance...	4,21,506	3	0
				Grand Total...	14,71,875	5	3

Years.	Excess in Disbursement. RS.	A.	P.	Surplus Receipt. RS.	A.	P.
In 1033... ...	......	...	...	26,302	4	10
,, 1034... ...	......	...	...	40,103	11	9
,, 1035... ...	......	...	...	41,584	9	4
,, 1036... ...	......	...	...	1,67,039	12	7
,, 1037... ...	......	...	...	1,60,675	13	4

E. E.

Per

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY, COCHIN, 21st January 1863. (Signed) SHUNGOONY MENON, *Dewan.*

planation annexed to the Account Current of last year 1036, the sum of Rupees 230-8-0 has
Current, and the Balance still to be realized amounts, as per Account Particular, No. 1, to

Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin Circar for 1037 (1861-62) *M. E.*

		Receipts for 1037, M. E. RS.	A.	P.	Estimated Receipts for 1038, M. E. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Amount of land and garden Revenue ...	5,79,367	11	9	5,80,000	0	0	
2	Do. of Custom Collections.. ...	93,334	6	7	1,00,000	0	0	Including the import duty on Tobacco.
3	Do. of Arrack farm do.	20,960	5	9	25,800	0	0	
4	Do. of fees and fines received from the Judicial Department... ...	21,871	9	5	21,000	0	0	
5	Do. of Cranganore tribute... ...	6,857	2	4	6,857	2	4	
6	Do. of Pollich Ellot or fees on the renewal of old deeds	2,865	13	6	1,500	0	0	
7	Do. of Tobacco sale...	1,42,343	14	5	......	...	...	*a.*
8	Do. of Salt do. ...	1,78,794	0	7	1,70,000	0	0	*b.*
9	Do. of Teak timber do.	27,666	1	4	50,000	0	0	*c.*
10	Do. of the sale of dried teak trees in the Chittoor Forests.	43,029	0	6	15,000	0	0	*d.*
11	Do. of the sale of sundry goods... ...	13,832	5	0	12,000	0	0	
12	Do. of extra Revenue.	31,923	9	10	30,000	0	0	
13	Do. of Revenue arrears of former years now collected ...	3,328	6	7	500	0	0	
14	Do. of outstanding balance realized from former public servants. ...	230	8	0	200	0	0	
15	Do. of interest on money vested in the British Government Securities... ...	44,640	0	0	44,640	0	0	
	Total......	12,11,044	15	7	10,57,497	2	4	
	Balance...	2,60,830	5	8	4,21,506	3	0	
	Grand Total...	14,71,875	5	3	14,79,003	5	4	

a. The Tobacco monopoly having been abolished, there will be no receipts under this head.

b. The proceeds from the sale of Salt in 1037 fell short of those of 1036 by Rs. 16,769. Allowance has been made for a further fall of between 8 and 9,000 Rupees.

c. There is a large quantity of timber on hand including a portion of the last year's supply.

d. This is the amount realized in 1034 and 1036, and no larger receipt can be safely anticipated.

Hoozoor Cutcherry, Cochin,
21st January 1863.

and Estimated Receipts and Disbursements for 1038 (1862-63) *M. E.*

No.			Disbursements for 1037, M. E. RS.	A.	P.	Estimated Disbursements for 1038, M. E. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Amount	of subsidy to the British Government.	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0	
2	Do.	of established allowance to His Highness the Rajah and establishment... ...	1,54,441	14	0	1,57,400	0	0	The difference is owing to the increase lately made to His Highness' allowance.
3	Do.	of Dewassoms ...	50,734	15	7	50,800	0	0	
4	Do.	of Ootperahs and other charitable institutions... ...	38,481	2	11	38,000	0	0	
5	Do.	of Pensions.	11,107	1	1	11,415	0	0	
6	Do.	of Pattom Meechavarom or quit-rent... ...	889	9	8	889	9	8	
7	Do.	of tax paid to the British Government for Circar lands within the Calicut Collectorate... ...	4,003	4	0	4,003	4	0	
8	Do.	of Public servants' wages... ...	1,24,874	4	7	1,42,000	0	0	a.
9	Do.	of Nair Troops do.	16,757	13	8	20,000	0	0	b.
10	Do.	of Tobacco purchase... ...	88,006	9	0	......	..	...	c.
11	Do.	of Salt do. ...	1,18,671	6	0	1,00,000	0	0	d.
12	Do.	of sundry goods purchase... ..	338	0	0	350	0	0	
13	Do.	of bullock, boat and cooly hire for the carriage of Tobacco, Salt, &c.	[illegible]6,741	6	1	17,000	0	0	
14	Do.	of Commercial establishment. ..	2,298	0	0	2,000	0	0	
15	Do.	of hill expense and establishment. ...	28,866	13	7	30,000	0	0	
16	Do.	of established extra charges. ...	18,021	2	7	20,000	0	0	
17	Do.	of Waga Neky Chelloowoo (a deduction of sum paid back upon some particular lands)... ...	4,577	2	3	4,577	2	3	
18	Do.	of Maramut Department... ..	1,24,030	9	10	2,50,000	0	0	e.
19	Do.	of charges extraordinary... ...	47,527	15	5	60,000	0	0	f.
		Total ..	10,50,369	2	3	11,08,434	15	11	
		Balance...	4,21,506	3	0	3,70,568	5	5	
		Grand Total...	14,71,875	5	3	14,79,003	5	4	

a. The establishment of two new Moonsiffs' Courts, the grant of a higher rate of salary to the servants of the Courts, and the higher pay to the Chowkey servants, which came into force only in the latter part of the last year, makes the servants' wages, as now established, amount to Rupees 1,32,000 for the current year. Rs. 10,000 have been added for increasing the pay of the Revenue servants.

b. The proposal made last year of adding 60 men in equal proportions to the Companies of Nair Troops will be carried into effect without delay, and hence the higher amount allowed to the Military establishment this year.

c. The Tobacco monopoly having ceased, there will be no expenditure under this head.

d. The price of Salt this year is lower than it was last year.

e. Of this sum Rs. 1,08,000 are for the Shoranoor bridge & the remainder for different other work.

f. The purchase of Arms and Accoutrements for the Sepoys and the expenses attending the visit of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore to Cochin, the raising of the Flag Staff at the Erinjalacoda Pagoda account for the greater outlay under this head during the current year.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON, *Dewan.*

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER, *Resident.*

Comparative Statement of the Revenue Collections and Disbursements of

	1035.			1036.			1037.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
To amount of land and garden Revenue... ...	4,74,147	6	0	5,72,711	1	7	5,79,367	11	9
Do. of Custom Collections... ...	39,917	9	6	75,726	10	1	93,334	6	7
Do. of Arrack farm do.	5,680	7	4	4,589	4	0	20,960	5	9
Do. of fees and fines received from the Judicial Department...	12,850	15	9	17,968	12	10	21,871	9	5
Do. of Cranganore tribute...	6,857	2	4	6,857	2	4	6,857	2	4
Do. of Pollich Ellot or fees on the renewal of old Deeds...	1,067	12	1	1,197	12	10	2,865	13	6
Do. of Tobacco sale...	73,004	5	3	36,160	4	7	1,42,343	14	5
Do. of Salt do.	1,96,100	8	8	1,95,563	5	10	1,78,794	0	7
Do. of Timber do.	20,668	1	1	21,014	4	10	27,666	1	4
Do. of dried Teak trees of the Chittoor forest sales.	25,274	14	3	15,208	6	0	43,029	0	6
Do. of Cardamoms and sundry goods sales.	13,867	4	11	15,365	14	3	13,832	5	0
Do. of extra Revenue...	21,246	4	10	23,286	9	3	31,923	9	10
Do. of Revenue arrears of former years now collected...	5,720	5	8	3,086	10	8	3,328	6	7
Do. of do. realized from former Public servants...	552	11	9	130	14	6	230	8	0
Do. of interest on money vested in the British Government Loans... ...	29,989	12	5	59,340	0	0	44,640	0	0
Total...	9,26,945	9	10	10,48,207	1	7	12,11,044	15	7
Balance...	1,02,205	13	9	93,790	9	1	2,60,830	5	8
Grand Total...	10,29,151	7	7	11,41,997	10	8	14,71,875	5	3

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY, COCHIN,
21st January 1863.

the Cochin Sircar during the last three years 1035, 1036 *and* 1037, *M. E.*

	1035.			1036.			1037.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
By amount of subsidy to the British Government.	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Do of the established allowance to His Highness the Rajah and establishment....	1,32,014	3	9	1,46,296	2	3	1,54,441	14	0
Do. of Dewassoms...	44,606	10	11	50,597	15	8	50,734	15	7
Do. of Ootperahs and other charitable Institutions...	31,018	2	2	36,936	13	9	38,481	2	11
Do. of Pensions...	10,642	1	8	12,976	10	7	11,107	1	1
Do. of Pattom Meechavarom or quit-rent.	669	0	0	675	1	2	889	9	8
Do. of Tax paid to the British Government for Sirkar lands situated within their dominions (Calicut Collectorate)	3,571	7	8	3,502	0	9	4,003	4	0
Do. of Public servants' wages... ...	1,25,526	6	6	1,30,645	0	7	1,41,632	2	3
Do. of Tobacco purchase...	57,010	5	6	23,654	7	11	88,006	9	0
Do. of Salt do.	1,32,728	10	3	1,03,176	12	10	1,18,671	6	0
Do. of Cardamom and sundry goods do.	502	14	6	234	6	10	338	0	0
Do. of bullocks, boat and cooly hire for the carriage of Tobacco and Salt...	22,412	15	0	17,102	0	1	16,741	6	1
Do. of Commercial establishment... ...	2,238	0	0	2,271	5	4	2,298	0	0
Do. of Hill expenses and establishment...	23,006	0	11	25,204	13	10	28,866	13	7
Do. of established extra charges... ...	18,428	9	4	16,913	3	10	18,021	2	7
Do. of Waga Neky Chelloovoo, a deduction or sum paid back on some particular lands...	3,675	0	0	4,575	10	7	4,577	2	3
Do. of Maramut Department... ...	51,212	11	10	77,488	10	10	1,24,030	9	10
Do. of charges extraordinary... ...	26,097	10	6	28,916	0	2	47,527	15	5
Do. vested in the British Government Loans as per Promissory Notes. ...	50,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	9,35,360	14	6	8,81,167	5	0	10,50,369	2	3
Balance...	93,790	9	1	2,60,830	5	8	4,21,506	3	0
Goods on hand...	91,374	12	10	79,566	11	7	99,661	1	5
Amount vested in the British Government Loans as per Promissory Notes...	10,50,000	0	0	10,50,000	0	0	10,50,000	0	0
Grand Total...	12,35,165	5	11	13,90,397	1	3	15,70,667	4	5

E. E. per.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,
Resident.

Proposed application of Funds allotted to Public Works in the year 1038, M. E., or 1862-63 C. E.

No.	Description of Works.	Amount disbursed in 1037. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount to be expended in 1038. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Pagoda	14,535	0	7	21,000	0	0	The Estimate for the Cothumpalom in the Trichoor Pagoda amounting to Rupees 21,690-15-7 was sanctioned as far back as 1022, but the work was not commenced at that time. The building is in such a dilapidated state that it can no longer be postponed, and it is proposed to spend 5,000 Rupees on this work this year. The remainder sum of Rupees 16,000 will be expended in the repair or re-building of several other buildings which are in an equally and unsafe condition.
2	Palaces	19,517	3	10	20,000	0	0	
3	Residencies	2,981	15	10	5,000	0	0	
4	Traveller's Bungalows	200	14	6	4,500	0	0	The greater part of this sum is for the Bungalow which is being built at Waddakancherry.
5	Ootperahs, Choultries, &c	2,375	6	3	12,000	0	0	Circumstances did not allow of the repairs to the Ootperah at Tripoontorah being commenced as proposed in the last year's estimate. The work will be carried on during this year.
6	Cutcherries	4,306	12	10	12,000	0	0	This sum includes Rupees 4,000 for a new Appeal Court, the present one being found insufficient, and also Rupees 2,500 and 1,100 for a new Talook Cutcherry at Ernacolum and a building for securing the records of the Moogoondapooram Talook, both of which are very much wanted.
7	Jails and Tannahs	196	12	10	2,000	0	0	This sum provides for the repair or re-building of several Tannahs.
8	Public Buildings	12,871	13	11	10,000	0	0	Of this sum Rupees 7,000 are for the re-building of several shops, which, when repaired, can be rented out.
9	Bridges	46,388	8	1	1,12,000	0	0	Of this sum Rupees 1,08,000 are for the Shoranoor Bridge and includes Rupees 66,733 for the Iron Girders.
10	Roads, Canals, Tanks, &c	12,528	8	10	30,000	0	0	It is proposed to build a Quay at Trichoor and to repair the Canal as far as Arnatacurray. The road from Trichoor to Shoranoor, the Corankoolom roads and some other roads require to be repaired, and, if possible, the Eddathoorthie channel will have also to be deepened.
11	Dams and Irrigation Channels	6,172	15	11	18,000	0	0	This sum is to be expended principally on the Irrigation works in the Chittoor District
12	Sundry Works	1,954	8	5	3,500	0	0	
	Total	1,24,030	9	10	2,50,000	0	0	

Huzoor Cutcherry, Cochin,
21st January 1863.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

(True Copy)
(Signed) W. FISHER,
Resident.

From T. SHUNGOONY MENON, Dewan; to W. FISHER, Esq., British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Erinjalacooday, 21st February 1863, No. 97.

I have the honor to inform you that the 2nd anniversary of the death of Her Highness the late Amah Rajah (His Highness' mother), falls on the 9th Medom, 20th April 1863 next, and that His Highness is very desirous of performing, on that day, as well as on all future anniversaries of her death, a ceremony called the Puttathanum which consists of a feast to all Brahmins and the grant of small presents to a few of them.

The other members of the Royal Family, all of whom are descended in a direct line from the late Amah Rajah, participate in this desire of His Highness to commemorate her death, and Her Highness, who lived to an advanced age, so endeared herself to the inhabitants of this country by her many virtues, that I am sure that they will also be glad if some special mark of respect be paid to her memory, particularly as she died during the reign of her own son, which was not the case with any of Her Highness' predecessors with the sole exception of the Amah Rajah who died in 947 M. E. (1772 A. D.) in honor of whom the same ceremony is performed every year in the month of Carkadagom.

The performance of this ceremony will entail a permanent annual expenditure of Rupees 1,360 and, to enable His Highness to meet it without inconvenience, I beg to recommend that an addition of that amount per annum be made to the sum at present allowed for all annual State Ceremonies.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,
Resident.

No. 27. ORDER THEREON, 24th April 1863, No. 125.

In reviewing the Financial Accounts of the Cochin State for the previous year 1036, A. D. 1860-61, the Governor in Council expressed his gratification at the favorable results which they exhibited, and concurred with the late Resident Mr. Maltby in considering them very creditable to the efficiency of the Administration. The results of the past year now reported on by the present Resident are still more satisfactory.

2. The Revenue Collections of the year 1037, A. D. 1861-62, amount to Rupees 12,11,044, and were in excess of those of the preceding year by above one and a half lac of Rupees. There was an improvement in almost every branch of Revenue, more especially in Tobacco and Teak sales and Customs collections, as shown in the margin. The increase of above one lac of Rupees in the first item has resulted from the whole of the stock of Tobacco having been sold at a greatly reduced rate preparatory to the abolition of the monopoly, which measure has since been carried out.

	RS.
1037, A. D. 1861-62......	12,11,044
1036, A. D. 1860-61......	10,48,207
Increase...	1,62,837

	RS.
Tobacco........................	1,06,183
Teak............................	27,821
Customs........................	17,607

3. Though the disbursements were largely in excess of those of the previous year, the actual receipts left a surplus of Rupees 1,60,675 over the expenditure; and the *bonâ fide* Cash balance in the Treasury at the close of the year amounted to Rupees 3,83,939, being exclusive of Rupees 37,567 advanced to the State Ceremony Fund.

	RS.
1037, A. D. 1861-62.....	10,50,369
1036, A. D. 1860-61......	8,81,167
Excess Rupees..	1,69,202

4. The estimate for the current year gives a Revenue of Rupees 10,57,497-2-4, and an expenditure of Rupees 11,08,434-15-11, out of which the sum of Rupees 2,50,000 is set apart for expenditure on public works. The estimate provides for a further increase to the salaries of public servants. The estimated balance at the close of the current year is set down at Rupees 3,70,568-5-5.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that, with reference to the favorable condition of the Finances of the State, the whole of the sum of Rupees 19,054-9-7, lately expended by His Highness the Rajah in the celebration of a private ceremony, may, with propriety, be paid from the public Treasury. He also sanctions a permanent increase of Rupees 1,360 per annum to the State Ceremony Fund, to enable His Highness to provide for the annual

celebration called Pullithavaram on the future anniversaries of the death of Her Highness the late Amah Rajah, His Highness' mother.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 28. Read the following letter from MOHTAMID KHAN BAHADOOR, late Dabeera Khas to His Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 18th April 1863.

I beg you will do me the favor to lay before His Excellency the Governor in Council the accompanying Memorial to the address of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, which I request may be transmitted by the earliest opportunity, as it is of great consequence to me that the President and Members of the Council of India should have before them my late petition to the Government when passing a decision on my case.

I consider this the more necessary as the Government Agent at Chepauk has endeavored to impugn the correctness of my statements, and it is important that Her Majesty's Government should also have under its consideration, when disposing of my appeal, the correspondence appended to my petition, which is a complete confirmation of those statements, and a refutation of what the Agent has urged against my claim to a provision for myself and father's family.

To the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES WOOD, Bart.,
Secretary of State for India.

The humble Memorial of MOHTAMID KHAN BAHADOOR, late Dabeera Khas to His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic.

Respectfully Sheweth,

That your Memorialist, under date the 19th ultimo, addressed a petition to His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, in which he submitted certain documents and additional grounds in support of his prayer for pensionary relief. As the circumstances set forth in this petition are important to the full consideration of his case, he ventures to lay a copy of it and its several enclosures before your Honorable Board, in the fervent hope that his application for the grant of a pension for the support of himself and his father's family will receive due consideration from Her Majesty's Government in disposing of the Despatch from the Madras Government on the subject, which he is informed was transmitted to England by the second Steamer in March last.

2. Your Memorialist thinks it unnecessary in this place to do more than to draw the particular attention of your Honorable Council to the facts contained in the documents appended to his petition to the Government, and to solicit your favorable consideration of all the circumstances of his case as set forth in those and the previous papers; and he humbly trusts that they will be deemed sufficient to entitle him to every consideration from Her Majesty's Government, and to justify the grant of a suitable allowance for his support and that of his father's family from the 14th June 1859, the date on which he was discharged by the abolition of the establishments of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Madras, 18th April 1863. (Signed) MOHTAMID KHAN BAHADOOR.

To His Excellency the Honorable Sir W. T. DENISON, K. C. B.,
Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble Petition of MOHTAMID KHAN BAHADOOR, late Dabeera Khas to His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic.

Respectfully Sheweth.

That your Petitioner addressed your Excellency in Council on the 27th of November last, respecting the grant of an allowance for the support of himself and his father's family; that your Petitioner has not yet received a reply to this address, and he presumes that his case is still under the consideration of Government.

2. That with his former petition of the above date, your Petitioner submitted the opinion of Counsel touching the property belonging to his own and his brother's daughters, which, it was shown, was not at all at the disposal of your Petitioner, and he also forwarded two original documents given to him by the late Dewan of the Carnatic Circar, and the Cazee of the High Court, showing that your Petitioner's circumstances were such as to need pensionary relief.

3. Your Petitioner now begs to submit for the consideration of your Excellency in Council the annexed extract and copies of correspondence, which he humbly trusts will afford satisfactory evidence of the fact that his father Moulavee Hussain Allee, who was originally in the College of Fort William, was invited from thence to take up the post of Deputy Arabic Master in the College of Fort Saint George. Your Excellency in Council will observe from these documents that his late father was furnished with a Certificate under Regulation V, of 1817, declaring him qualified by his great proficiency in the sciences of Grammar, Law, Logic, &c., &c., to discharge the duties of Cazee or Mooftee, and that in July 1829, the College Board obtained the sanction of Government for presenting his father with certain works of the value of 110 Rupees, on his relinquishing the post of Head Arabic and Persian Master in the College to take up the appointment of Mooftee in the Sudder Court.

4. Your Petitioner would also respectfully solicit the attention of your Excellency in Council to the 3rd paragraph of the letter from the Judges of the Sudder Udalut, dated 25th May 1839, submitting the Memorial of the Cazee-ool-Coozat and Mooftees of whom your Petitioner's father was one, in which the Judges observe to the following effect: "The Government will be aware that it was in consequence of Mahomedans of proper qualifications for "the post of Law Officers being in want in this Presidency, that such persons were invited to "come from Bengal, and among the various considerations which finally overcame their natural "reluctance to quit their Native country, it is reasonable to infer that not the least weight was "the expectation now urged by the Memorialists as the main ground of their request," and again in the preceding paragraph, they submit in support of the Memorialists, "that if any relax-"ation of the rule referred to be admissible, it may perhaps be conceded to Officers of the "high rank and superior attainments of the Memorialists, who may have been induced to come "to this Presidency from Bengal by the expectation of an eventual provision for their families "which was secured by the rules inforce at the period of their coming here."

5. Your Petitioner would further humbly submit for the favorable consideration of your Excellency in Council that the services of his late father Moulavee Hussain Allee, which are highly spoken of both by the College Board and the Judges of the Sudder Udalut, and the position which your Petitioner held in the service of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, entitle him to every consideration at the hands of your Excellency in Council, especially as by the abolition of the Nawab's establishment he has been deprived of a comfortable maintenance and having been allowed no pension, which Officers who occupied similar positions in the Nawab's service now enjoy, he has been reduced to poverty, and is suffering great distress. Your Petitioner therefore prays that a suitable allowance may be granted for his support and that of his father's family, from the date he was discharged, viz., the 14th June 1859.

And for this act of charity your Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

MADRAS, *19th March* 1863. (Signed) MOHTAMID KHAN BAHADOOR.

From J. C. MORRIS, Esq., Secretary; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated College, 27th November 1826.

I am directed by the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort Saint George and for Public Instruction to report the death of Moulavee Turab Allee, the learned and respectable Head Arabic Master of the College, who departed this life on the 21st of last month, at Seringapatam on his return from Mecca, whither he had proceeded on a pilgrimage, under the permission granted to him by Government.

2. The Board have appointed as his successor Moulavee Hussain Allee, a person of superior acquirements, and a native of the provinces under the Supreme Government who at their request

was obtained from the College of Fort William, to fill the situation of Deputy Arabic Master here, which he has held for a number of years, during which, they have had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct, and they direct me to convey their respectful request, and that the increased salary of 80 Pagodas per mensem which was granted to the late Moulavee in Mr. Secretary Macleod's letter of the 10th December 1824, may be continued to his successor.

3. In support of their recommendation the Board beg particularly to call the attention of Government to their letters bearing dates the 31st of May 1818, and 24th of May 1819, in which they discussed at length the claims of the Head Sanscrit and Arabic Masters to an increase of salary on the ground of the duty of superintending the studies of the Law classes having been imposed on them, which was not contemplated at the time their salaries were fixed on the establishment of the College.

4. It was particularly noticed in the first of these letters that "the situation which these "two Head Masters, hereafter to be called to fill the responsible situation of Law Officers and "Pleaders in the Courts" seemed to render it advisable that their allowances should be better than those of individuals employed "merely to qualify persons for the situation of Teacher of "languages to the Junior Civil Servants," that their superior learning also gave them every claim on a liberal Government, and that "the allowances proposed, viz., 80 Pagodas per men-"sem was not considerable in comparison with those received by Natives in situations inferior in "importance to those they hold."

5. In addition to these arguments, the Board would beg to remark that although the Head Masters of the College, to whom they have alluded, are expected to possess the most eminent qualifications, the pay attached to their offices is only 50 Pagodas a month, whilst the emoluments of their pupils the moment they quit the College, exceed that sum, and in the cases of the Law Officers of the Provincial Courts nearly double it.

* * *

9. The Board further direct me to take this opportunity of submitting for the liberal consideration of Government, the accompanying petition from the widow of the deceased Moulavee, soliciting a pension for the support of herself and four children. The Board have caused inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the family, and the result contained in the report, of which a copy is enclosed, has satisfied them that they have been left destitute of all means of support, with the exception of what they may receive from the Native Pension Fund, and as there is reason to believe that the depressed state of the Funds of that Institution leaves little prospect of their receiving an adequate provision from that source, the Board hope they will be excused in earnestly recommending, in consideration of the late Moulavee's having left a destitute family here, besides that which he has left in Bengal, that on account of his eminent character for learning and his long meritorious services at the College, a pension of Rupees 70 per mensem may be granted in the name of Kader Ally his eldest son at Madras, until he reaches the age of 25 years, for the support of the family. The Board in conclusion beg to solicit sanction for the Civil Auditor's remitting the recovery of the sum of Rupees 370-5-2, being the difference between the advance of one year's salary granted by Government, under date the 25th January 1825, to the late Moulavee to enable him to prosecute his journey to Mecca, and the amount drawn on account of his salary, and re-paid into the Treasury up to the date of his death.

From W. ROWLANDSON, Esq., Acting Secretary; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated College, 1st July 1829.

I have the honor, by desire of the Board for the College of Fort Saint George, and for Public Instruction, to request that you will obtain the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to their presenting to Moulavee Hussain Allee, late Arabic Head Master, in the College of Fort Saint George, the works specified in the margin, these not being procurable elsewhere at the Presidency, and the Moulavee having petitioned the Board to be supplied with them.

Amvari Sohiley	Rs.	10
Barhur-i-Katey	,,	35
Fusool-i-Sinadu	,,	20
Himaadet	,,	15
Memtekbul-ul-loghat	,,	30
	Rupees...	110

From R. CLIVE, Esq., Chief Secretary ; to the Board for the College and for Public Instruction, dated 17th July 1829.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Acting Secretary's letter of the 1st instant, and to acquaint you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit you to present to Moulavee Hussain Allee, late Arabic Head Master in the College, the books therein specified.

Certificate granted under Regulation V. of 1817.

No. 32.

This is to certify that at an examination held on the 31st May 1824, by the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort Saint George, assisted by the Head Arabic and Persian Master at the said College, Moulavee Hussain Allee was declared to be qualified by his great proficiency in the sciences of Grammar, Law, Logic, &c., &c., to discharge the duties of Cazee, or Moofiee.

This Certificate has been granted to the said Moulavee Hussain Allee, under the seal of the College, this 31st day of May in the year 1824, corresponding with the 1st Shaval 1240, Hijeree.

(Signed) J. C. MORRIS,
Secretary.

From A. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., Register ; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Sudder Udalut, 5th January 1829.

1. I am directed by the Judges to request that you will lay before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the enclosed translation of an address received by them from Moulavee Coodrut Oollah, the Cazee-ool-Coozat, with the original Medical Certificate by which it has been accompanied.

2. The Cazee-ool-Coozat, has been now upwards of 18 years attached to this Court, having served in it during half of that period in his present high office, and during the other half in the not less laborious situation of Mooftee.

3. During the whole of this period, his conduct has been most satisfactory ; his learning is extreme ; and the acuteness of judging which he has displayed might be illustrated by several remarkable instances. In ability as a Mahomedan Lawyer he is fully equal to all who have preceded him in office ; and the Judges do not think that the Government possess a more upright and laborious servant.

4. For some time past, the infirmities mentioned by the Medical Officer have rendered the Cazee unfit to perform his duties ; and the object of his address is to obtain leave to resign his situation, and to retire to his Native country on such a pension as the Government may be pleased to grant.

5. Considering that this Officer stands alone at the Head of the Native Judicial establishment under this Presidency, the Judges, with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, and to his advanced age, hope that, in recommending he may be pensioned in Sicca Rupees 500 per mensem, they will not be thought to have proposed more than is due to his very distinguished services, in the high and responsible office which he fills. They also submit that he be allowed to retain his situation until he can find a fit opportunity to quit Madras.

To Government, 23rd April 1828.
From „ 29th „ „

6. As his successor in office, the Judges have the honor to propose one of the Mooftees of their Court, Moulavee Irtiza Ullee Khan, whose great learning, superior discernment, and high responsibility gave him every claim to this advancement. For some time past most of the laborious duties of the Law Officers have devolved upon him, and he has been indefatigable in his exertions to prevent arrears. His father preceded the present incumbent in the office of Cazee-ool-Coozat, and his personal acquirements add to his hereditary claims to that office.

7. The Judges recommend that the Mooftee in question be succeeded by Moulavee Hussain Allee, the Head Arabic and Persian Master in the College as the most fit person to fill so respectable and responsible a situation.

From R. CLIVE, Esq., Chief Secretary; to the Judges of the Sudder Udalut, dated Fort Saint George, 24th March 1829.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Register's letter, dated the 5th of January last.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes that, under the rules for establishing Superannuative Pensions, a Public Officer of the Government must serve 22 years before he is entitled to a pension not exceeding one-half his pay. Koodrut Oollah's service appears to be short of this period by four years, and he is not therefore entitled to more than one-third of his pay as a retiring pension. The Government have stated that they will be prepared to allow some deviation from the strict letter of the rules in favor of the Law Officers of the Courts, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion that, in the case in question, the grant of a pension of one-half of the Cazee-ool-Coozat's pay, Rupees 350 per mensem will be a liberal remuneration for the past services of Koodrat Oollah, and a sufficient expression of the sense, which the Government entertain of his merits.

3. The grant of an unnecessarily large allowance in this instance would establish an inconvenient precedent, and would be inconsistent with the economical principles upon which the Government have determined to regulate the public expenditure during the present financial pressure and especially in retiring pensions.

4. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes that no allowances under this Government are ever granted in Sicca Rupees, and resolves that a pension of Madras Rupees 350 monthly be granted to Koodrat Oollah during the period of his natural life.

5. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the appointment of Mooftee Moulavee Irtiza Ullee Khan to succeed to the situation of Cazee-ool-Coozat, and the appointment of Moulavee Hussain Allee, the Head Arabic and Persian Master in the College, to the situation of Mooftee in your Court.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) MOHTAMID KHAN BAHADOOR.

No. 29. ORDER THEREON, 25th April 1863, No. 126.

Ordered that the Memorial received with the foregoing letter be forwarded to its address, in reference to the Despatch to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, dated the 24th ultimo, No. 2.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 30. Read the following letter from Lieutenant Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Mint Master; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Mint, 21st April 1863, No. 328.

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Order of Government, dated the 17th instant, No. 118, I have the honor to state that the seven Packages containing the Regalia of the late Tanjore Raj, landed from the Steamer "Sydney," have been received into the Mint.

No. 31. ORDER THEREON, 27th April 1863, No. 127.

To be recorded.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 32. Read the following letter from G. LEE MORRIS, Esq., Officiating Government Agent; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Point Calimere, 18th April 1863.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges incurred in despatching to the Assistant Commissary of Ordnance at Trichinopoly the weapons belonging to the Armoury of H. H. the late Rajah of Tanjore........	17	12	6
47 Seers of lamp oil for the Palace guards....	4	8	5
	22	4	11

The two items of expenditure marginally noted incurred during the month of March 1863, have swelled the amount of contingent charges of the Government Agency Department for that month so high, that the Civil Paymaster has returned the Abstract unaudited, on the ground that the Budget grant on account of contingent charges of that Department for the current official year has been exceeded.

* Rupees	1,524
Deduct amount recommended to be met from this head in my letter of the 9th April 1863.	970
Balance..	554

2. The charges having, however, been already incurred; I have the honor to request that the Civil Paymaster may be directed to pass the Abstract in question, the excess being met from the unexpended* portion of the amount allowed in the sanctioned Budget of the current official year for the Sirkeles establishment as noted in the margin.

No. 33. ORDER THEREON, 30th April 1863, No. 129.

Sanctioned Rupees (22-4-11) twenty-two, Annas four and Pice eleven, being the amount of the two items of contingent expenditure referred to, which will be met from the Budget grant for the Sirkeles establishment.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

A

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

For the month of May 1863.

No. 1. To the Colonial Secretary Colombo, dated Fort Saint George, 4th May 1863, No. 130.

I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to suggest, for the consideration of the Government of Ceylon, the expediency of allowing Kandian Pensioners to convert their monthly stipends into a bonus, and to request that, in the event of the proposition being favorably received, this Government may be informed under what rules and restrictions the privilege may be offered.

2. In this Presidency the holders of petty Carnatic and Tanjore stipends are encouraged to seek commutation, and the bonus is paid to them under the sanction of the Government, on the recommendation of the Agents at Chepauk or Tanjore respectively. The limitations prescribed in each case will be found in the accompanying Proceedings, dated 12th December 1859, No. 723, and 20th April 1860, No. 242. The former of these papers also contains a table of the life annuity rates at which the pensions are convertible.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 2. Read the following letter from H. A. MANGLES, Esq., Acting Accountant General; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 30th April 1863, No. 477.

Book and Adjustment Department.

With reference to the letter of the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, dated 19th September 1837, and to the Extract from Minutes of Consultation, under date 6th March 1838, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying Statement of Foreign Pensioners supported by the British Government, as they stood on the 1st January 1863, from which it will be seen that the aggregate amount of disbursements on this account, is Rupees 376-2-8 per mensem. The casualty among the Pensioners during the year 1862, as reported to this office, is noted in the margin.

Mrs. Anna Smith, Rupees 5-4-0, died.

No. 3. To the Under Secretary of State for India, dated Fort Saint George, 4th May 1863, No. 131.

In continuation of the Statement forwarded with a letter in this Department, dated 20th February 1862, No. 66, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to transmit to you, to be laid before the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, a List of the Foreign Pensioners supported by the British Government as they stood on the 1st January 1863, together with a copy of a letter from the Acting Accountant General.

Dated 30th April 1863, No. 477.

2. I am desired to draw your attention to paragraph 2 of my letter of the 20th February 1862.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

List of Foreign Pensioners supported by the British Government, as they stood on the 1st January 1863.

Districts in which the Pensioners reside and draw their stipends.	No. in each District.	Names of the Pensioners.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Age. Days.	Of what Nation.	Amount of Monthly Pension. (Rs.)	(As.)	(Ps.)	Date of Government sanction.	(Day)	Present employment or occupation.	Remarks extracted from the Returns forwarded from the Provincial Treasuries.
Tanjore...	1	Anna Potquiter...	74	...	...	Dutch ...	7	0	0	1825 October	25	None.	
Malabar...	1	Mr. William Vanspall...	67	...	...	Do. ...	18	10	8	1819 May	31	Do. ...	Son of the former Governor of Cochin, possesses no property, except a small house which is mortgaged, has a family dependent upon him.
	2	Miss F. E. C. Lunel... ...	77	...	...	Do. ...	20	0	0	1825 August	5	....	Daughter of the former Chief Secretary of Cochin, possesses no property whatever.
	3	Miss Johana H. Lunel. ...	62	...	...	Do. ..	20	0	0	Do.	...	....	Do. do. do.
	4	Miss F. D. Albedyhll. ...	77	...	...	Do. ...	50	0	0	1853 October	29	....	Pension granted in consequence of the death of her mother, as well as in consideration of her reduced circumstances, and advanced age.
Madras..........	1	Miss G. D. Henricos. ...	65	...	...	Unknown	3	8	0	1853 April	5	Do. ...	This Pensioner is unmarried, and has no relations of any kind; neither has she any other means of subsistence, but the pension allowed her.
	2	Mr. J. D. Dormieux... ...	85	...	...	Do.	17	8	0	1827 July	3	Do. ...	This Pensioner has a wife, and has no other means of livelihood, but the pension granted to him, viz., British pension Rupees 17-8, Netherland pension, Rupees 17-12-4 per mensem.
	3	Miss A. F. Divky...	57	...	...	Dutch ...	35	0	0	1845 October	24	....	No change has taken place in the circumstances of these Pensioners, and they have no resources independent of the pension allowed them by Government.
	4	Miss A. C. Saafelt... ...	43	...	...	Do.	7	0	0	1848 February	22	....	(bracketed with above)
Tinnevelly... ...	1	P. J. Smith, Junior... ...	59	...	...	Do.	17	8	0	1825 Nov.	18	Inspecting Goomastah.	As far as I know, this Pensioner has no other means of support, except his pension and his monthly salary of fifteen Rupees from the Government for doing business here, as an Inspecting Goomastah.

South Arcot......	1	Mr. A. Vieith..............	79	...	... French...	100	0	0	1832 March	19	Do. ...	No particular remarks to make. The parties being in the same condition as before, No. 3, Mrs. T. Haig, has proceeded to Vellore, and is expected to return to Pondicherry shortly.
	2	Mrs. P. Dayot..............	72	9	... Do. ...	70	0	0	1827 January	23	Do. ...	
	3	Mrs. T. Haig..............	35	...	... Do. ...	10	0	0	1850 July	24	Do. ...	
				Total Rupees...		376	2	8				

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
30th April 1863.

(Signed) H. A. MANGLES,
Acting Accountant General.

No. 4. Read the following letter from Colonel H. M. DURAND, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, the 16th April 1863, Circular No. 183.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to forward the annexed Extract, paragraph 5, from a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 12, dated 25th February last, and to request that the instructions therein conveyed may be strictly observed in all future cases where alterations are proposed to be made in the tenancy of land and its revenue.

Extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the address of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, dated the 25th February 1863, No. 12.

Para. 5. But I would here remark that in cases where alterations are proposed to be made in the tenancy of land and its revenue, it will be proper to submit full information of the nature of the original grants, with extracts showing the conditions upon which they may have been confirmed by the British Government or its Officers. And I am of opinion that grants of the Government revenue should be reserved for occasions of unusual and distinguished service.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. U. AITCHISON,

Under Secretary to the Government of India, with the Govr. Genl.

No. 5. ORDER THEREON, 4th May 1863, No. 132.

Communicated to the Revenue Department.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secretary.

No. 6. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department, dated 27th April 1863, No. 643.

Communicating Extract from a letter from the Advocate General, stating that in the case Gholam Mahomed Naimud Khan versus the Secretary of State and the Carnatic Receiver, in the matter of the Nabob's Trichinopoly Property, the Court have given judgment for the defendants, and that Mr. Dale may therefore now sell the property without any further delay. } (Vide Proceedings Judicial Department, dated 27th April 1863, Nos. 218 & 219.)

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 5th May 1863, No. 133.

Communicated to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secretary.

No. 8. Read the following letter from Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Chepauk, 27th April 1863, No. 99.

I have the honor to forward a claim as per margin,* recorded in this office against Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 1,314, Ahmudy Begum, one of the persons, exempted by Act XXXVII of 1858 from being sued in Court, and beg to submit for the consideration of Government my recommendation that permission be granted to the said claimant to sue the said Begum for the amount of her claim.

* Noor Jahan Begum, Rupees 4,775.

2. I make this recommendation because the claim appears to be well grounded, and because every endeavour has been made, without success, to induce the Begum to settle it.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 6th May 1863, No. 134.

Resolved accordingly that the required permission be granted, and that the following Certificate be given to the claimant against Ahmudy Begum.

This is to certify that His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, under the authority vested in him by Section II of Act No. XXXVII of 1858, consents to process of Court being sued forth against Ahmudy Begum in respect of the claim preferred by Noor Jahan Begum.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 10. From W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Peermade, 20th March 1863, No. 24.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Proceedings of Government, Political Department, and the Order thereon, dated 25th February 1863, No. 62.

2. In carrying out the instructions received, I propose to give the information called for regarding the course now followed in the management of the State of Cochin, and other points adverted to, and then to submit my remarks on the letter of His Highness the Rajah.

Course now followed in the management of the Cochin State.

3. The Dewan informs the Resident of any measure contemplated, and consults him regarding it generally, or in detail, as occasion requires, and it is then laid before His Highness the Rajah for consideration and sanction.

4. If this course is in appearance that condemned, it is not so in reality. It is no innovation of mine, but was followed by my predecessor, and as I understand that Mr. F. N. Maltby's Memorandum is, as regards procedure, fully warranted.

5. The practice condemned was an abuse of a system not in itself objectionable.

6. On the contrary, when worked in the spirit of the orders of Government, business is facilitated and embarrassment is avoided.

7. The Rajah is free to accord or withhold his sanction partially or entirely, to any measure proposed, after having before him the opinion of the persons, who from their position, experience, and means of information are most likely to tender good and disinterested advice.

8. For the ultimate consequences of refusal of sanction to any measure essential to the maintenance of the conditions required by Treaty, His Highness would be responsible; and should His Highness insist on carrying out a measure in opposition to the views of the Dewan and the advice of the Resident, the instructions of Government would be sought and obtained.

9. The following facts will, I think, prove that questions of importance which have been considered in the manner stated and submitted to His Highness the Rajah, are not now at any rate laid before him for a *pro formâ* sanction, but for *bonâ fide* consideration and disposal.

10. The only measure of any importance not already determined on before Mr. Maltby's departure, was an adaptation of the Civil Procedure Code as modified by subsequent Acts, to the exigencies of the Cochin State.

11. The Draft was prepared by the Dewan in consultation with me, and then submitted to His Highness the Rajah.

12. The manuscript has now been in His Highness' possession for months, but no orders have been issued thereon, in consequence as I understand of His Highness' frequent indisposition, and other occupations, which have prevented that full consideration of the draft Clause by Clause, which His Highness proposes to give it.

13. Measures for the improvement of the administration or general benefit of the country are always drawn up by the Dewan, if not originally suggested by him, and the question seems

to be whether these should be submitted to His Highness the Rajah without any expression of concurrence or dissent on the part of the Resident, or whether the Rajah should be in possession of the views of that Officer as well as those of the Dewan, when considering any proposition submitted for sanction.

14. If the Resident ought not to give his opinion on proposed measures before submission, lest the act should be construed into dictation on his part, it would apparently follow that he ought not to suggest measures for His Highness' consideration, as his suggestions would be open to the same misconstruction.

15. If the functions of the Resident are to be confined to giving advice on such points only as may be submitted to him under orders of the Rajah, or when the Dewan on his own responsibility may decline to take part in any act which he considers unadvisable, I must admit that I have misunderstood the purport of Mr. Maltby's Memorandum, and am under a mistake as to his views on the subject.

16. In the conduct of business, the course pursued in Travancore is identical with that followed in Cochin. I am quite clear moreover that it is the wish of His Highness the Rajah to have before him the views of the British Resident on every matter of importance, and I have no doubt that difficulties are avoided whilst business is facilitated by this course; but then His Highness the Rajah is studiously attentive to business, and in the habit of taking an active and independent part in the administration of the affairs of the country.

17. Much necessarily depends on the personal character of the Ruler, and hence, whilst in Travancore, the advice of the Resident is *freely sought*, there may very likely be a jealousy as to the expression of opinion by the Resident in the State of Cochin.

18. This feeling on the part of the Rajah can however hardly arise from any idea that the views of the Resident are now forced on him, for in that case, His Highness' sanction of important measures would not be delayed for unreasonable periods.

Only difference as regards the supervision and control exercised by the Resident in Cochin and in Travancore.

19. The truth is that His Highness has not that complete control over the Treasury possessed by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, and it is on this point that the power exercised by the Resident is really felt.

20. Though I believe present restrictions to be wholesome, they are no doubt galling, and though I do not advocate the step, greater freedom might possibly be allowed so long as no expenditure can be incurred without previous entry in the annual Budget, which is subject to the remarks of the Resident, and the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Policy laid down in Mr. F. N. Maltby's Memorandum of December fully carried out.

21. I am not aware of having failed to act up to the spirit of the Memorandum alluded to by Government, which I hold to be what Mr. Maltby termed it. The exponent of the policy to be pursued towards the States of Travancore and Cochin.

22. At the same time there is great difficulty in defining in very exact terms the relative functions of the Ruler, and his Minister, as required by His Highness the Rajah of Cochin. Whilst their relative positions and that of the Resident may be aptly sketched in paragraph 19 of Mr. Maltby's Memorandum, it appears to me that much must be left to the Resident under the orders of Government, in filling up the outline on general principles, where it may be nearly impossible to lay down rules illustrative of the exact limits of authority to be exercised by the Rajah, the Resident and the Dewan respectively.

On the Memorandum of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin.

23. I do not think that any specific communication was made to the Rajah by my predecessor beyond such assurances regarding the views and intentions of Government as may have been expressed on the occasion of interviews with His Highness, and I have been under the impression, that it was my duty to carry out the orders of Government in my intercourse with His Highness the Rajah, and in all business transactions with the Dewan, rather than to refine on the principles laid down in Mr. F. N. Maltby's Memorandum, No. 1, and the General Orders of Government on that paper.

Remarks on a letter from His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, dated 21st October 1862.

24. Most of the correspondence submitted by the Rajah with the letter noted in the margin was laid before Government with my comments thereon, with my letter of the 3rd October 1862.

25. His Highness complains of my objecting to communicate to Government purport of His Highness' letter of the 30th August, addressed direct to me, and of my retention of His Highness' address to His Excellency in Council.

26. He observes that he endeavored to satisfy me that the mode of address adopted, was not a departure from the established usage, and remarks that the withholding of his representation had caused embarrassment and inconvenience; that he had hardly received the consideration hoped for from me; and that he trusts an early and favorable decision may be passed on His Highness' address of the 25th September last.

27. His Highness' letter of 30th August was in reply to mine of the 26th idem, informing the Rajah of the decision of Government, dated 16th August 1862, No. 325, and in answering it, I merely intimated that any representation His Highness might wish me to lay before Government should be sent through the ordinary channel.

28. Though the original address to His Excellency the Governor subsequently forwarded to me was detained, a copy was transmitted with my communication of the 3rd October above alluded to.

29. In order to satisfy me that the Rajah had not departed from the usual and recognized channel of communication, general statements only were made, and these neither my records or the information obtainable in my office, supported.

30. The embarrassment experienced by His Highness was the result of his own determination not to listen to my representations, and was not, I submit, due to my want of consideration for His Highness.

31. It suddenly occurred or was suggested to the Rajah, that a certain unusual ceremony entailing a very considerable outlay was of the highest importance to himself and family. In the first instance his request for the necessary pecuniary aid was made through the Dewan. That Officer could not conscientiously under the circumstances support this application, but proposed that a portion of the sum asked for should be granted. It appeared to me that if the demand was such as could be recommended for sanction, it should be submitted in its integrity, but as I did not deem it reasonable, and compliance was only likely to beget similar requests, I thought the proper time for considering the question (if His Highness required further assistance) was the close of the year when the Cochin Financial Statement would be prepared and submitted.

32. His Highness however determined to carry out his views, and the ceremony was duly performed, leaving the cost incurred to be subsequently settled.

33. In submitting the Financial Statement referred to, I have made such recommendations regarding the matter as the altered circumstances of the case seemed to require.

34. I have already stated elsewhere that all attempts at direct communication with the President appeared to me to have been firmly resisted, and I can only suppose that His Highness refers either to a period during which the terms he was on with his then Minister gave rise to complaints to the Resident, or to correspondence of a complimentary nature which usually passed on the occurrence of any domestic event in His Highness' family.

35. A requisition made through the Dewan though objected to by the Resident, could surely be repeated through the same channel, if further explanation was necessary. The Rajah was aware however that his Minister did not deem his request reasonable, and hence his anxiety for direct communication with the Resident.

36. As information necessary to enable me to judge of the propriety, or otherwise of requests, if made direct, must in most instances be procured through the Dewan, I think His Highness would consult his own dignity in transmitting such correspondence through the Minister instead of leaving the Resident to refer such requests, in any way or shape whatever to the responsible authority from whom he must obtain authentic information on State subjects.

37. The course His Highness the Rajah is anxious to pursue would enable him to dispense with the Dewan whenever that Officer had the misfortune to differ from His Highness, and would

have the effect of placing both the Resident and the Dewan in false positions, derogatory to the dignity of His Highness, and fatal to the due administration of affairs by the Native Government.

38. There can, I think, be no possible objection to bringing to the notice of the Resident through the Dewan any public question on which the opinion or advice of the former may be required, but if His Highness the Rajah and the Resident are to maintain direct correspondence on matters connected with public business, the legitimate functions of the Dewan would cease, and to save the country from the misrule of irresponsible favorites and Palace officials, resort must be had to the discarded system under which the Dewan was the Resident's Minister, and the latter virtually ruled the country.

No. 11. MINUTE by the Honorable the PRESIDENT, dated 8th April 1863.

It is perfectly clear from the statement of the Resident that the system of governing the territory of the Rajah of Cochin by and through the Resident is carried out in practice to the same extent as heretofore. The Dewan and the Resident act in concert, and the Rajah has nothing to say to the management of his own State or the expenditure of his own Revenue.

This is not the state of things contemplated by Lord Stanley, neither is it that sketched out by the late Resident, Mr. Maltby and approved by the Government.

The Rajah is clearly not the "administrator of his own territories, acting through his responsible Minister the Dewan, to be selected by himself with the approval of the British Government."

He has not the administration of his own Revenue; he is obliged, if he wishes to perform any religious ceremony, to ask for a special appropriation from this Government, which is then brought into collision with him at once upon a matter with which in reality it has no right to interfere so long as there is money enough in the Treasury to pay the regular subsidy. It is my opinion that the management of the country should be left to the Rajah and his Dewan; that the Resident should not meddle officially in the matter, but should of course give his advice, if asked, either to the Dewan or the Rajah. The financial question should be left to the Dewan and the Rajah. I do not see that the Government has any right to meddle, *authoritatively*, with the expenditure of any balance which may be in hand after the ordinary appropriations have been satisfied. If we do so we deprive the Dewan of his responsibility, and make ourselves responsible for all the consequences which may follow. At present the Government refused to sanction a proposed outlay; the Rajah has borrowed the money and spent it as he proposed; what power have we to meddle or to refuse payment of the debt. We have meddled too much and should adopt the course sketched out by Lord Stanley in its spirit and reality, and not try to keep the reality of the power in the hands of the Resident while we try in vain to delude the Rajah by telling him that he is governing the country through *his own Dewan*.

W. T. DENISON.

No. 12. MINUTE by the Honorable T. PYCROFT, dated 11th April 1863.

In their Order of the 25th February last, the Government in forwarding to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin a letter from the Rajah of Cochin, desired him to explain distinctly what course was now followed in the management of the Cochin State, and if it did not come up to that laid down by Mr. F. N. Maltby in his paper of December 1859, why that policy had not been fully carried out. The above letter from Mr. Fisher is in reply to that requisition.

2. The general leading principles on which the administration of the Cochin State should be conducted, suggested by Mr. Maltby in his Memorandum of December 1859, and approved by this Government and by the Secretary* of State, were—

* Despatch, 24th July 1860, Political Department, No. 17.

1st.—That the Rajah was to be the administrator of his own territories, acting through his responsible Minister the Dewan, to be selected by himself with the approval of the British Government.

2nd.—The Rajah not to issue any orders except through this responsible Minister.

3rd.—The Minister to be personally responsible to refuse to take part in any act which he considers unadvisable, or which innovates upon established custom, without referring to the British Government for advice and instruction.

4th.—The Minister to have free access at all times to the Resident, and to communicate to him as heretofore the progress of the Administration."

Further principles were also laid down which it is not necessary to quote at length, the gist of which was, to prevent the Rajah from interfering with the course of justice by the established Courts, or from removing his Judicial and Financial Officers from their appointments, unless for misconduct duly proved by a fairly constituted tribunal.

3. The adoption of these principles Mr. Maltby believed would effect the "considerable modifications" in the previous system required by the Secretary of State.

4. It is, however, most important to be borne in mind that in the view of the Secretary of State the modifications must be carried out gradually, with due regard to the interests which had sprung up under the old system. The change was not only to be gradual but dependent in a great degree on the character of the Prince.

See Lord Stanley's Despatch, 31st March 1859, paragraphs 17, 23, 24, 25, 28, quoted in the margin of paragraph 4 of my last Minute.

5. In his letter of 1st March 1861, written when he had been more than a year in office, Mr. Maltby stated that it had been his object to act, *as far as, possible*, both in Travancore and Cochin on the principles laid down in his Memorandum of December 1859. He added :—

"I have kept up a constant communication personally and by letter with both the Dewans, and required that they should inform me of every measure of importance. With the Rajahs themselves I have maintained a frequent and friendly correspondence. But every measure has been the act of the Rajah through his Dewan. When I have had occasion to recommend any measure of importance I have generally put it into the form of a Memorandum, which the Minister has discussed with me and then laid before the Rajah, as a measure, which with the advice of the British Resident he recommends to His Highness. The Minister is able generally to obtain the opinion of the Rajah beforehand, so that collision is avoided, and only those measures are publicly brought forward in which the Rajah is prepared to acquiesce."

6. In the same letter Mr. Maltby adverted to the fixed annual allowance received by the Rajah of Cochin from the Revenues of his State, and to which he was bound to limit his personal expenses. The prosperity of the finances of the State, he said, dates from the time that the Rajah was forced to accede to this arrangement, in consequence of the disorder into which his finances had fallen. In this respect no change had been made, and he hoped that this principle would not be departed from.

The Dewan, Mr. Maltby added, had since, prepared, with his assistance, a Budget Estimate for the current year, assigning the sum required for each Department.* * * The general estimate would be laid by the Dewan before the Rajah, so that the whole outlay of the year would thus be made under the sanction of His Highness.

7. The Government, 5th April 1861, fully approved Mr. Maltby's view and proceedings. The Secretary of State in his review of the report stated that "the measures suggested by the Resident were generally such as were calculated to improve the administration of the two principalities." He added :—"The preparation for the first time of a regular estimated Budget for submission to and sanction by the Rajah invests the report of the year under review with peculiar interest, and affords pleasing evidence that Mr. Maltby is carrying out with intelligence and zeal the orders of the Home Government for the admission of the Rajah to a more prominent part in the administration."

Despatch, 31st July 1861, Political Department, No. 12.

8. It has now to be considered in what manner public business is carried on in the State of Cochin as explained in Mr. Fisher's present letter, and whether it be in accordance with the

course designed by Mr. Maltby. And here I would remark, first, that there seems no reason to suppose that Mr. Fisher has departed from the mode of procedure adopted by his predecessor. If then the course as now followed and as introduced by Mr. Maltby does not fully come up to the principles laid down in his Memorandum of December 1859, that experienced Officer may be assumed to have had good reasons for not at once carrying out those principles to their full extent. Secondly, I would observe that the course as described in Mr. Fisher's letter is to be compared not only with the general principles laid down in Mr. Maltby's Memorandum, but with his own way of acting on those principles as specified in his report of 1st March 1861, from which I have above quoted.

Supra, paragraph 5.

9. Mr. Fisher says the Dewan informs the Resident of any measure—that is I presume any measure of importance—contemplated, and consults him regarding it generally, or in detail, as the occasion requires, and it is then laid before His Highness the Rajah for consideration and sanction. It seems to me that this course does not materially differ from that described in Mr. Maltby's report, and which for ready reference I reproduce in the margin. It is not clear indeed whether the Dewan does generally sound the Rajah on the measures proposed to be brought before him by the Resident "so as to avoid collision;" if not, this might be enjoined. In regard however to the instance mentioned by Mr. Fisher, or that of the "adaptation of the Civil Procedure Code as modified by subsequent acts to the exigencies of the Cochin State," the subject had of necessity to be fully explained by the Resident to the Dewan—who could scarcely be supposed to be well acquainted with it—before the latter could communicate with the Rajah. The draft of the adapted Code could not but be prepared by the Dewan in communication with the Resident. And, indeed, generally there must be some sort of communication between the Resident and Dewan in regard to the measures to be recommended to the Rajah, before preliminary reference can be made to the latter, else it is evident the Dewan cannot know the matters on which His Highness' feelings are to be in the first place ascertained.

"When I have had occasion to recommend any measure of importance, I have generally put it into the form of a Memorandum, which the Minister has discussed with me and then laid before the Rajah, as a measure, which with the advice of the British Resident he recommends to His Highness. The Minister is able generally to obtain the opinion of the Rajah beforehand, so that collision is avoided, and only those measures are publicly brought forward in which the Rajah is prepared to acquiesce."

10. In the above I have assumed that the measures alluded to by Mr. Fisher are really measures of importance—such as that which he has instanced—and not mere ordinary measures of administration which certainly should be conducted by the Rajah through his Dewan without reference to the Resident. If the practice be not this, it should as far as possible be rectified. But even here we are met with the difficulty—a difficulty not unforeseen by the Secretary of State in his Despatches—arising from the absence in the Rajah of those qualities which would fit him for the business of administration. Mr. Fisher has noticed the great difference in this respect between the amiable and intelligent young Rajah of Travancore, "who is studiously attentive to business and in the habit of taking an active and independent part in the administration of the affairs of the country," and the feeble-minded and parasite-ridden Prince at Cochin. It will be seen that the manuscript draft of the Civil Procedure Code—and no object could be of higher importance—had been before the Rajah for months; but no orders issued on it.

Vide Lord Stanley's Despatch, 31st March 1859, p. 17.

Paragraph 16.

11. His Excellency the President, if I understand him rightly, considers that the Resident has no right to interfere with the expenditure of the Rajah of Cochin, "so long as there is money enough in the Treasury to pay the regular subsidy;" that the management of the country should be left (wholly ?) to the Rajah and his Dewan; and that the Resident is only to give his advice when it is asked for. I confess that this is not the way in which I read the Treaty or the instructions of the Secretary of State.

12. If the Rajah may spend all his revenue as he pleases, so long as he pays his subsidy, what becomes of the fixed annual allowance for Palatial and ceremonial expenses settled long since, approved by the Court of Directors and acquiesced in, or at least not objected to, by the Secretary of State when the matter was brought prominently to his notice in the Resident's report of 1st March 1861? What of the annual Budget Estimate so warmly approved by Sir C. Wood, of which the object is to define and limit the Rajah's expenditure in all the Departments of his Administration? What would be the result of leaving the Rajah to himself in this respect, may be known from what generally occurs in Native States, and did occur in Cochin itself, before remedial measures were employed. The sums required for the payment of Judicial, Revenue, and Police establishments would be spent on vicious indulgences or among unworthy favorites; public works would be neglected, the servants on those establishments would be ill-paid and in arrears; and the usual abuses would follow.

Despatch, 31st July 1861.

13. I quite agree that as far as possible the management of the country should be left to the Rajah and his Dewan, that this should be the *ultimatum* to which our efforts should be directed, but it cannot be brought about all at once. Nothing seems to me to be more clearly laid down in Lord Stanley's Despatch than that our withdrawal from our old policy must be, 1st, gradual; 2nd, regulated by the competency and capacity of the Rajah; and, 3rdly, accompanied with security to existing interests.

14. In regard to the Resident only giving his advice when it is asked, I conclude that the President does not mean that the Resident is not to make suggestions on such points as may seem to him to deserve notice. I may observe however that Clause IX of the Treaty binds the Rajah to pay at all times the utmost attention to such advice, not as he shall ask for, but as the English Government (*i. e.*, through the Resident) shall occasionally judge necessary to *offer to him*, on the various measures of his administration. Indeed, in practice it will be probable that nearly all important improvements and reforms will be suggested by the Resident—none certainly are likely to originate with such a Rajah as the present. If no advice is to be given unless asked for, an indolent or ill-disposed Rajah and a timid or corrupt Dewan would not be likely to ask for it, and the Resident would be a mere cypher.

15. Yet more, the British Government, or their Resident on their behalf is not merely to offer advice, which may be systematically disregarded, may, as the phrase runs, go in at one ear and out at the other; but they may require the Rajah to pay the "utmost attention" to their advice, and speak authoritatively; but, of course, only on a fitting occasion arising. Instances have not been wanting in our intercourse with Cochin, in which this Government have spoken out pretty plainly and with the full support of the Court of Directors. Indeed, if this Government are with a strong arm to protect the Rajah against any rising on the part of his subjects, they are, on the other hand, bound to see that those subjects are reasonably well governed.

16. I must here express my entire concurrence with Mr. F. Maltby that, looking to the provisions of the Treaty, the manner in which they have been acted on and the interests that have grown up under them, it is not possible for the British Government to divest themselves of their responsibility for the good or bad gorvernment of the Travancore and Cochin States, or to abandon their duty of general supervision and control, however much they may desire to abstain from all meddling with details.

See paragraph 3 of my previous Minute.

17. I do not see reason to doubt that the present Resident and his predecessor have been earnestly endeavouring to carry out the modifications on the old system of administration in Cochin desired by the Secretary of State; but such modifications can only be introduced gradually, much must depend on the personal character of the Rajah; and, as stated by Mr. Fisher, much must be left to the discretion of the Resident, whose peculiar functions and relation to the Rajah and his Dewan, it is not easy to define in precise terms. These functions and relations do not present embarrassment in the Travancore State, nor does there seem reason why, as respects the Resident and the Dewan, they should in Cochin.

18. The fact, however, I believe to be that the Rajah's real cause of complaint does not lie in the mode in which public business is transacted at his Court. His true grievances are that the Resident objects to his communicating with him on official matters except through the Dewan; and next and chiefly that he has experienced difficulty in getting money for the performance of an expensive ceremony in excess of his established allowance.

19. As for the first of these, the Resident had received an application from the Rajah through the Dewan, and on his hesitating to accede to it, the Rajah addressed him direct on the same subject thus ignoring his Minister. The Resident was, I think, right in objecting to the Dewan being thus set aside, and the Government were correct in supporting this view. It is evident that if the Dewan may be set aside on one accasion, he may on any others. The aim of the Rajah will be to shake himself clear of the Dewan and then of the Resident, and to govern or mis-govern his country without control. But this is not a line of action which the British Government can tolerate.

See margin of paragraph 7 of my last Minute.

20. The tendency of the Rajah to identify himself with a party in his own Palace, and to act through them has been already pointed out by Mr. F. Maltby.

Paragraph 10.

21. In regard to the Rajah's application for funds for the performance of a ceremony, I would refer to what I wrote in my previous Minute as showing when and under what circumstances the Rajah's allowance, or Civil List was fixed, and that Government had ever exhibited a readiness to make any needful additions to it. At the same time, it cannot be denied that it must be galling to the Rajah, and likely to give rise to continual embroilments, that he should have to apply to the Resident whenever he may want money for any purpose in excess of his allowance. The inconvenience may, as it appears to me, be best overcome by the Budget Estimate system newly introduced and approved by the Secretary of State. The Budget as prepared by the Dewan in communication with the Resident, and sanctioned by the Rajah should, in the first place, provide fully for all ordinary and necessary expenses; as the pay of the public servants in the Judicial, Revenue and other establishments; the due prosecution of public works; the allowances to religious and charitable institutions in lieu of resumed lands; the stipends of members of the Royal Family, &c., &c., &c. All beyond this should be at the uncontrolled disposal of the Rajah for expenditure in any way that he may desire. More than this he cannot expect, unless he is to be exempt from all control whatsoever, and our obligations under the Treaty practically abrogated. By this means he would have a direct and personal interest in the prosperity of his territories, and be led to pay close attention to its requirements. Before, however, this change is carried into effect, it should, I think, be submitted for the views of the Secretary of State; and the other questions which have arisen out of the Rajah's letter to His Excellency the President should be laid before him at the same time.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT.

No. 13. MINUTE by the Honorable E. MALTBY, dated 22nd April 1863.

I concur in Mr. Pycroft's views and think the course proposed in paragraph 21 of his Minute advisable. No difficulty has occurred in Travancore, and this confirms my impression that the Resident is carrying out the line of policy lately resolved upon.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

No. 14. MINUTE by the Honorable the PRESIDENT, dated 22nd April 1863.

I have read Mr. Pycroft's Minute, and while I quite concur in the recommendations contained in paragraph 21, I would observe that the very fact that such recommendations are now required is sufficient to prove that the Government has not acted in accordance with the rules laid down for the guidance of the Resident in December 1859.

In fact, the whole of Mr. Pycroft's argument is directed against the concession to the Native Princes of those rights to which the Secretary of State has decided that they have a claim. I do not think it necessary to enter into any argument to prove that a man has a right to the enjoyment of his own property, or that he may carry out his own views as to the management of such property. What I am bound to show is, that the Government of Madras has a right to interfere with the natural rights of ownership, and to limit and define the extent of such interference.

In order to this, I have but to refer to the Treaties entered into with former Rajahs, which appear to me to be clear and precise, both as to the character and extent of our legitimate interference. Upon these Treaties we, however, have placed a forced and unnatural construction. It is perfectly true that this construction was sanctioned by the Board of Directors and submitted to perforce by the Rajah, but not without remonstrance; but it is no less true that the Government of Madras recommended that such an anomalous state of things should cease; that the Secretary of State sanctioned the change, and directed that it should be carried out; that the Government of Madras drew up instructions which stated that the Rajah was to be the administrator of his own territories; that in the face of these instructions the system of doling out to the Rajah by driblets the surplus Revenue of his own territory has been maintained, and that, *practically*, the system which made the Resident the Governor of the territory has been maintained.

I think it very probable that the Resident, an educated English gentleman, has a far better idea of what is likely to contribute towards the prosperity of the people than the Rajah, an uneducated, bigotted, fanatical Hindoo, can possibly have. But the question is not one of expediency but of right, and of right which ought to be more strictly interpreted by us in proportion as the Prince with whom we have to deal is weaker and liable to make his complaints heard. I have no doubt that the territory belonging to the Nizam would be better governed, would be more prosperous, that the people would be more peaceable and happy, and that law and justice would be a thousand times better administered were it under British rule than is now the case under a Native Prince. But I cannot consider that we have a right to interfere with the jurisdiction of other Princes or to question their mode of administration so long as their misgovernment has not an evil effect upon our own subjects.

Advice we have a right to offer, but we cannot have even under the Treaty with the Rajah of Cochin, the merest shadow of a right to enforce the adoption of our advice, in such a case, advice becomes a command.

My wish would be to carry out simply and without reservation the rules contained in the Memorandum of Mr. Maltby and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The Rajah has been provided with a good Dewan, and might be left to manage his own matters in accordance with those rules; while the Dewan feeling certain of the support of the Government of Madras would be able to speak more effectively than could be the case were he altogether a mere servant of the Rajah. The Resident should be warned that his interference in the management of affairs should cease.

He will of course as Agent for this Government offer advice to the Rajah upon such matters as bear upon the mutual relations of the two States, and on such matters he may speak with a certain amount of authority. He may as an individual give an opinion or offer advice on matters of public interest, but on such a case he should be careful not to give his advice the appearance of a command.

Above all do I think it advisable that the change in his position should be notified to the Rajah, and the limits within which he will be permitted to carry out his own views clearly explained to him. Hitherto he has been left to gather this from the conduct of the Resident, and he has consequently felt aggrieved and annoyed; it was this feeling which induced him to apply to to me when I was at Cochin.

I do not see that there is any necessity of a reference to the Secretary of State, the Government has clearly sufficient authority to act to the full extent of all the recommendations which have been made; but if the Members of Council desire such a reference to be made, I have no objection.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

No. 15. MINUTE by the Honorable T. PYCROFT, dated 23rd April 1863.

I think that these papers should be laid before the Secretary of State for his views on the questions embraced in them, before any action is taken. The matter is not one that presses.

2. I am most desirous that in Cochin as in Travancore the Rajah should become the *bonâ fide* administrator of his own Dominions; but I feel that when our interference has been so constant and minute as it has until a recent date been in the management of the Cochin State, we cannot, in justice to the interests which have been created fostered and protected under our almost direct administration, withdraw from our interposition except gradually, and in reference to the character of the Rajah. I feel too that it is very difficult, for the present at least, to define precisely what should be the relations of the Resident and the Rajah under the new system, or what is the exact part which the latter should take in the administration of his country, and this difficulty I may observe, seems to have been appreciated by Mr. F. N. Maltby as shown in his Memorandum of December 1859.

" Under the interpretation put upon this Article—IX of the Treaty of 1809—the control and interference of the Resident in the management of the Cochin State has always been of the most active and decided nature."
Political letter, Court of Directors, No. 6, 1846, p. 13.
The interference of the Resident in the affairs of Travancore has not been so minute.
Of course there has been nothing like this in our relations with the State of Hyderabad to which reference is made by the President.

3. I feel satisfied that we may safely trust the present Resident to carry out gradually and judiciously the policy enjoined in Lord Stanley's Despatch, and that nothing is required for the present beyond the introduction of the Budget system in the manner described in the 21st paragraph of my last Minute. This of itself will be a great relief to the Rajah. Other modifications of and improvements on the present system will follow in due course.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT.

No. 16. MINUTE by the Honorable E. MALTBY, dated 24th April 1863.

Two principal points have come under discussion respecting the Cochin State.

The first relates to the Rajah's claim to have the command of the surplus revenue after due provision has been made for the expenses which attend the proper administration of his country. On this point no diversity of opinion appears to exist, but before relaxing the orders which have hitherto under the sanction of the Home Authorities confined the Rajah's personal expenditure to a fixed annual sum, it appears necessary to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Mr. F. N. Maltby observed as follows in paragraph 9 of his Report, dated 1st March 1861, and written after a year's experience of the results of the new policy in Travancore and Cochin.
" The Government are aware that the Rajah of Cochin receives from the revenues of this
" State a fixed annual allowance to which he bound himself to limit his personal expenses. The
" prosperity of the finances of this State dates from the time when the Rajah was forced to accede
" to this arrangement in consequence of the disorder into which his finances had fallen. In this
" respect no change has been made and I hope that the principle will not be departed from."

The Government concurred in this view (Order of 5th April 1861, No. 179, p. 5) but considered that under the arrangement of an annual Budget Estimate, the Resident's suggestion in favor of the Rajah having a share in the increasing wealth of his State might be carried out by an augmentation of his allowance, and the Government expressed its readiness to receive favorably any proposal for this purpose which was consistent with the condition of the revenues.

It seems to me that the term " allowance" which could never have been acceptable to the Rajah's feelings should cease, and that it will be easy to make an arrangement under which the surplus revenue will be left at the Rajah's disposal, after the wants of the State, including a suitable outlay for public works and education, have been provided for in a well considered Budget.

The second point relates to the President's proposal to leave the country to the unfettered management of the Rajah aided by his Dewan, and for this purpose to instruct the Resident to refrain from interference or advice regarding the internal affairs of the State except when consulted by the Rajah. If I understand the President's proposal rightly, the Resident's duty would

be confined to watching the progress of the administration of the country for the information of Government and he would only interfere or offer spontaneous advice when questions arose which bore upon " the mutual relations of the two States."

After carefully considering this question I feel obliged to share Mr. Pycroft's opinion that the steps to be taken for leaving the administration of the country entirely in the Rajah's hands were intended to be and should be gradual. It is not the Rajah's own wishes and interests only which have to be considered, we have made ourselves, by our line of policy, responsible for the welfare and good government of the country almost equally with that of our own territory, and the character of the Rajah and his principal associates shows that much caution is necessary.

A sudden withdrawal of all interference, and a cessation of advice, except when the Rajah sought the Resident's opinion, would seem to me inconsistent with the objects of Article IX of the last Treaty, and would lead, I fear, surely and quickly to extravagance, misrule and wide—spread misery ending in the necessity of our assuming the management of the country under Article IV.

It appears to me that the new course of policy indicated in Lord Stanley's Despatch was intended to be introduced gradually and with reference to the personal characters of the Travancore and Cochin Rajahs. The successful progress of public business in the larger and more important state bears testimony to the Resident's judgment in carrying out the new policy, and as he reports in paragraph 16 of his letter of 20th ultimo, that in the conduct of business " the course pursued in Travancore is identical with that followed in Cochin," the Government have a guarantee that the Cochin Rajah ought to be contented with that line of action which satisfies the more enlightened Sovereign of Travancore. I would confide in Mr. Fisher's experience and judgment and leave him to continue carrying out gradually the late instructions of Government. His letters show that he is well acquainted with the object in view, and with the course pursued by his predecessor on whom it fell to introduce the new policy.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, 5th May 1863, No. 135.

Resolved that the papers above recorded shall be submitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, with a request that the Governor in Council may be furnished with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on the several questions raised therein.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 18. Read the following letter from W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Peermade, 24th April 1863, No. 33.

In acknowledging receipt of Proceedings of Government, Political Department, with Order thereon, No. 110, dated 8th April 1863, I have the honor to state that the act of the Rajah of Travancore in contributing so handsomely towards the fund for distressed Cotton Operatives, was perfectly spontaneous, and in no way the result of any suggestion of mine.

2. I think it due to His Highness the Rajah, if not to myself, to make this statement as the value of the gift is much enhanced by the manner in which it was presented, and the interest manifested by His Highness the Rajah in the sufferings of those for whose benefit the donation was made.

No. 19. ORDER THEREON, 5th May 1863, No. 136.

The explanation given in the foregoing letter will be brought to the notice of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 20. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, dated 21st April 1863, No. 1,298.

Communicating the promotion of Major H. Drury to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in the Staff Corps from the 20th April 1863.	(Vide Proceedings Military Department, dated 21st April 1863, Nos. 365A and 365B.)

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 7th May 1863, No. 138.

To be recorded.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 22. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, dated 29th April 1863, No. 1,409.

Sanctioning the proposal of the Inspector General of Ordnance with reference to the Arms received from Tanjore, viz., to have the old weapons broken up and the value of the old metal assessed, and directing the value of the old metal being made over to the Government Agent, Tanjore.	(Vide Proceedings Military Department, dated 29th April 1863, Nos. 537 and 538.)

No. 23. ORDER THEREON, 7th May 1863, No. 139.

Communicated to the Government Agent at Tanjore, in reference to his letter, dated the 23rd January last, No. 16.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 24. Read the following letter from MAR ABDISHOW ANTHONIOUS, the Metropolitan of Syrians in Malabar; to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, Madras, dated 14th March 1863, No. 874.

TRANSLATION.

I beg to enclose herewith a letter to your Excellency's address from Right Honorable the Patriarch of Caldia Syrians; from which your Excellency will be convinced that I have been ordained as Metropolitan over the Caldia Syrian Christians of Malabar and sent down here with the knowledge of the British Consul of Moosul.

I therefore solicit your Excellency will be kindly pleased to pass orders to the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin to afford me due assistance, favoring me with a reply as to your Excellency's orders on the subject.

No. 25. ORDER THEREON, 9th May 1863, No. 141.

Resolved that the original enclosures, received with the foregoing address, be returned to Mar Abdishow Anthonious through the Resident of Travancore, and that at the same time that Officer be desired to adhere to the strict line of non-interference, enjoined in the Order of Government, No. 138, dated 22nd April 1852, and in the previous instructions therein referred to.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 26. Read the following letter from Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 1st May 1863, No. 110.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the orders of Government, a letter* addressed to me by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, dated 1st May 1863, signifying his wish to draw three lakhs of the amount accumulated to his credit in the Government Treasury.

* Requested to be returned.

2. The total amount now due to His Highness on account of undrawn arrears of stipend is, a little more than four and a half lakhs.

3. I also forward herewith, as being connected with the above application, copy of a letter addressed to me by His Highness, dated 20th April 1863, and copy of my reply thereto, dated 30th idem.

(COPY.)

His Highness Azeem Jah Bahadoor presents his compliments to Major R. S. Wilson, Government Agent Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and with reference to the letters of the Government Agent, No. 62, dated 7th March 1863, and No. 94, dated the 15th April 1863, His Highness begs to inform Major R. S. Wilson the Government Agent that he will at once proceed to call a meeting of His Highness' creditors and appoint a Committee, one of the members of which will be a legal gentleman as advised by the Agent for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements with his creditors. This course will be similar to the course pursued at His Highness' voluntary request by the late Nabob on the inquiry into His Highness' debts in 1854 pursuant to the Nabob's order issued on the 25th September 1844, His Highness purposes that the Committee for the purpose of inquiring into his liabilities and arranging with his creditors shall be composed of the following gentlemen, viz., Terazish Khan Bahadoor (who was the head of the former Commission) Azeez-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, Hydur Jung Bahadoor, Sumsam-ud-Dowlah Bahadoor, and Mr. H. J. Brockman, Solicitor. In order to enable His Highness and his Committee to make the necessary inquiry and arrangement, it will be absolutely necessary that all the records on the inquiry as to His Highness' liabilities which was made by the Commission in 1854 should be placed before the present Committee. These records are now in the custody of the Government Agent. His Highness has therefore to request that the Government Agent do after obtaining the Government sanction deliver these records to Highness.

(Signed) عظیم جاه

SHADY MAHAL,
20th April 1863.

(COPY.)

No. 109 of 1863.

Major R. S. Wilson, Government Agent at Chepauk, presents his compliments to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, and has the honor to acknowledge receipt of His Highness' letter of the 20th instant.

2. In reply, Major Wilson regrets to be obliged to say that the course proposed by His Highness for the settlement of His Highness' debts does not appear well calculated to secure the end in view.

3. It appears to Major Wilson that the first thing to be done in the matter is to satisfy His Highness' creditors and Government, that there is a *boná-fide* intention to settle the claims

in question. If this be done, it may be expected that the creditors will refrain from troubling Government and His Highness with petitions on the subject, and Government will feel itself justified in not taking action on such as may be presented.

4. It appears to Major Wilson, as already stated in his letter to His Highness, No. 62 of the 7th March 1863, that the only course by which His Highness' creditors and Government can be satisfied as above, is the course pursued under similar circumstances by His Highness' brother Rusheed-oo-Dowlah Bahadoor. The first step taken by that nobleman was, to place in the hands of a respectable Firm a legal instrument empowering the Firm to receive his stipend and employ a certain portion of it in liquidating his debts. Having received the above instrument the Firm proceeded to call a meeting of the Bahadoor's creditors, and to arrange with them the details of the settlement, and on a statement from this office of the above circumstances, Government was pleased to continue to the Bahadoor the protection enjoyed by him from the Courts. But had not the Bahadoor first deposited the legal instrument abovementioned neither would the Firm spoken of have undertaken the management of his affairs, nor would this office have recommended to Government the continuance of his exemption.

5. By His Highness' letter under reply, it appears to be His Highness' intention first to ascertain the amount of His Highness' liabilities and then to take further steps. Major Wilson begs to suggest that to ascertain the said amount must necessarily be a work of some time—that it is in fact impossible to say when it may be concluded—and to recommend therefore to His Highness the advisability of taking steps to provide funds, in the interim, for the liquidation of the various liabilities, as their amount becomes known. Should His Highness be pleased to adopt this suggestion, or in lieu of it, to propose any other course more agreeable to His Highness and equally satisfactory to the other parties concerned, Major Wilson will submit it for the consideration of Government, and request permission to furnish His Highness with such information as His Highness' affairs may require, from the records deposited in this office.

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
Government Agent Chepauk.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
Government Agent Chepauk.

His Highness Azeem Jah Bahadoor presents his compliments to Major R. S. Wilson, Government Agent Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and has the honor to inform him that, he has nominated Azeez-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, a household Officer of His Highness, to draw, on his receipt, the sum of Rupees (3,00,000) three lacs out of the monies which have accumulated on His Highness' account in the Government Treasury, and to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained to the disbursement of that amount. At the same time, His Highness desires it to be understood that, in receiving the said sum, he does not, thereby, forfeit for himself or his family the right to prosecute any claims now existing or which may hereafter be found to exist in his or their favor.

SHADY MAHAL,
1st May 1863.

(Signed) in Persian.

No. 27. ORDER THEREON, 9th May 1863, No. 142.

His Excellency the Governor in Council will be prepared to sanction the payment of the arrears of stipend left undrawn by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah, on His Highness stating that he is prepared to draw the entire sum now to his credit in the Government Treasury. The Accountant General will report what is the exact amount.

2. The Government Agent will furnish His Highness with any information he may require from the records of the Agent's Office, with a view to the settlement of his debts; reserving, of course, any papers which the Agent may consider it inexpedient to communicate to His Highness.

3. The Agent should not interfere in regard to the details of the arrangements which His Highness contemplates making for the settlement of his debts. It will speedily become apparent whether the arrangements in question are fair and satisfactory, or otherwise, to the creditors; and if the latter should prove to be the case, it will be for the Government to consider the propriety of depriving His Highness of his exemption from civil process.

4. The settlement of His Highness' affairs is a matter in which the Government are in no way responsible. And in regard to which beyond the extent indicated in the preceding paragraph they will in no way interfere.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 28. Read the following:—

To the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble address of RY. V. KAMANUNDAGEE SAHIB, V. MUNGALASWARI BAYEE and RY. V. SAMBRAGGEE NUNDAGEE SAHIB, children of MUNGALAVELAS of His late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

OUR LORD,

Being informed by the endorsement of date the 28th January, No. 3,382 of 1862, that the matter of our marriage allowances is still under the consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State of England, we beg respectfully your Lordship will be kind enough to send the enclosed petition to His Lordship with necessary recommendations to perform our marriages as soon as possible.

2. Though we have been informed by the above endorsement that orders have been sent to the Government Agent to distribute the jewels of the Seraglio, yet we knew not the nature of such orders and nothing has yet been made over to us. We hear the Government Agent has again

required your instructions on the subject. The Agent took away from this Department accounts and affixed his seal over each paper connected with the jewels; the accounts now under his custody, plainly show what jewels are granted by the Rajah to each member, and besides there is a separate list showing the respective jewels of certain members whose ornaments are deposited in separate boxes and bundles in the sealed room. Under these circumstances your Lordship will be gracious enough to issue final orders that we may be put in possession of our respective jewels.

5th March 1863. (Signed) RY. VYAYA KAMANUNDAGEE SAHIB,
(Signed) RY. VYAYA SAMBRAGGEE NUNDAGEE SAHIB.

To the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in England,

The humble address of RY. V. KAMANUNDAGEE SAHIB, V. MUNGALASWARI BAYEE, and RY. V. SAMBRAGGEE NUNDAGEE SAHIB, Children of MUNGALAVELAS of His late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

OUR LORD.

We respectfully beg to lay before your Lordship our deplorable condition to which we have been reduced by the demise of our honored father. We are fifteen in number, including male and female children; all of us have attained proper ages; but none is married to our misfortunes. It is a shameful thing according to the Marrattah usage that persons who have attained their proper ages should remain unmarried, and it is more disgraceful in the case of a girl particularly of royal blood who has attained her womanhood. We have many times requested the Government Agent and the Madras Government on this subject but as often are favored with answers that this matter is still under your Lordship's consideration. As no more time is to be lost in performing the marriage ceremony which is resolved in April, we entreat your Lordship will be gracious enough to take this into your Lordship's consideration and soon grant us allowances for our marriage expenses and increase our monthly allowances which are too poor to support us and our growing family.

5th March 1863. (Signed) RY. VYAYA KAMANUNDAGEE SAHIB,
(Signed) RY. VYAYA SAMBRAGGEE NUNDAGEE SAHIB.

No. 29. ORDER THEREON, 12th May 1863, No 143.

The Memorial received with this Petition will be despatched to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State at an early date.

2. As regards the Seraglio jewels, the Petitioners have already been informed that final orders have been sent to the Agent.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 30. Read the following letter from G. LEE MORRIS, Esq., Officiating Government Agent, Tanjore; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 9th April 1863.

Having placed the senior widow of His Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore in possession of the whole of the private property of her deceased husband, I have the honor to forward herewith, the receipt* taken from Her Highness in the prescribed form in acknowledgment of the same as directed in paragraph 6 of the Order of Government, dated 21st August 1862, No. 336, and to submit a short report of the steps adopted by me in giving effect to the order above referred to.

Marked A.

2. Immediately on the receipt of the final instructions contained in the aforesaid Government Order, I communicated the contents thereof both in person and by writing to Her Highness Kamakshi Bayi Sahiba, to all the junior widows, and to the daughter of the late Rajah, and called upon the senior widow to make arrangements for receiving the property through her duly constituted Agents, she being by reason of her sex and position precluded from acting personally in the matter.

3 For many days no Agents were appointed in consequence of family dissensions, and I took advantage of this delay to obtain certain detailed instructions from Government regarding the distribution of the jewels: when, however, at the end of three weeks I found no Agents had been nominated, I had a personal interview with Her Highness Kamakshi Bayi Sahiba and told her that if she did not do what was required of her within three days, I should at once report her conduct to Government. This had the desired effect, and she then appointed, by a letter of Attorney duly executed, two Agents; one of whom was her own brother Ry Ramachandraráo. Súrvé, and the other one Kistnaji Késava Pandit.

4. As a measure of security and convenience, I had lists made of all the valuables and other property, the name and description of each article both in Maharatta and English being entered in the lists, and the signature of one or other of the Agents taken opposite to the same at the time of delivery. Every article of property moreover was made over to the Agents in my presence and under my personal superintendence. Mr. J. B. Norton, the Chief Agent and legal adviser of Her Highness being present during the greater part of the delivery.

5. The Government may form some idea of the labor experienced in making over all the property in this manner, when I inform them that it occupied my undivided attention from 11 to 5 each day for upwards of six weeks. However, it was well worth all the trouble when it was once done, and I have much pleasure in forwarding herewith for safe custody the lists thus attested by the Agents, for they are very important documents, and may be of much value should any future misunderstandings arise amongst the members of the family.

(Marked 1 to 22.)

6. With reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 12th March 1863, No. 78, directing me to endeavour to ascertain how the alleged discrepancies between the jewels made over to Her Highness and those entered in the Schedules filed in the Supreme Court have arisen, I have the honor to state that in anticipation of the order therein conveyed, I had already commenced a careful examination of the Schedules and a comparison of the contents thereof with the lists of jewels actually made over, and that the result is embodied in the accompanying copies of a communication* and statement forwarded by me to Her Highness Kamakshi Bayi Sahiba on the subject.

* Marked B and C.

7. From the detailed explanation contained in these papers, the Government will observe that certain discrepancies have been found to exist, but that they are no more than apparent, having arisen partly from the plan followed in Madras in the preparation of the Schedules being different from that adopted in the compilation of the original lists, and partly from clerical errors and inadvertencies having crept into the Schedules. I beg to add that, on my furnishing the above explanation, Her Highness immediately signed the receipt marked A, herewith submitted.

8. There is another subject to which I have lately directed my attention in connection with the Palace, and it is the classification of the records. These I have caused to be divided into three heads, A B and C as shown in the enclosed statement marked D. Class A comprises

all the records relating to the affairs of the late Rajahs in their capacity as Sovereign Princes, and and as such therefore I propose that they should be retained under the charge of Government. Class B comprises all such papers as can fairly be considered to come under the head of domestic records, and they have accordingly been made over to the charge of Her Highness Kamakshi Bayi Sahiba under the authority conveyed in the Proceedings of Government, dated the 16th January last, No. 16. Class C contains all other records, which, while they are not essentially public papers, cannot be regarded as falling strictly within the category of private property. These, I propose, should be placed under the seal of the Government Agent in some room in the Palace. They are not of any value, but as I know that the Rajah's family would be much hurt if they were destroyed, I cannot think of any better plan.

9. As the Government are aware, the Sirkele's establishment was abolished from the 31st December 1862, in consequence, however, of the work mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 8 of this letter, I have been compelled to retain for a period of three months from the 1st January last, a portion of the establishment as per margin, and I trust the Government will see no objection to sanction the charge thus incurred, viz., Rupees 222, for I had no other means of completing what was required of me, than by employing these experienced men. I beg also to request the sanction of Government for the payment of Rupees 748-0-7 which is the cost of the Police guards furnished by the Superintendent of Police. These were necessary for guarding the jewel rooms in the Palace from the date on which the Military guards were withdrawn agreeably to the orders of Government up to that on which the delivery of the contents thereof was completed; as also for guarding the depository of arms, the records, and the room containing the jewels, the joint property of the junior Bayi Sahiba's, the disposal of the last of which was only finished three days ago.

	Per month.		
1 Head Gumasta...	Rs. 24	0	0
1 Gumasta...	" 12	0	0
2 do. at 8 Rupees each...	" 16	0	0
2 do. at 7 do.	" 14	0	0
1 Masalchi...	" 4	0	0
1 Raktawan...	" 4	0	0
	74	0	0
Total for three months..	222	0	0

10. The charges specified in the preceding paragraph can be met from the unexpended* portion of the amount allowed in the sanctioned Budget of the current official year for the Sirkele's establishment, and I beg that the necessary orders may be sent to the Civil Paymaster on the subject, in order that he may pass the Bills when they reach him.

*Rupees 1,524.

11. In conclusion I beg to bring the good conduct of the officials enumerated in the margin to the favorable notice of Government. The first, viz., Venkaswámi Ráu, has been officiating as Agency Manager during all the time that I have been engaged in carrying out the final orders of Government regarding the restoration of the private property of the late Rajah, and I should not be doing my duty if I did not now mention how invaluable his services have been to me. His upright character, his intimate knowledge of the affairs of the Palace, and his untiring industry have ever been conspicuous, and it gives me sincere pleasure to have this opportunity of publicly recording my appreciation of his honesty and his abilities, as well as of the conduct of the other four persons mentioned above, who have also done their duty right well in their different Departments, and have been of much assistance to me.

1. Venkaswami Rau, Acting Agency Manager.
2. Sivarama Nagoji. } Dastan Mahal.
3. Ananda Khaado. }
4. Sivaji Gakkaram. } Late Sirkele's Establishment.
5. Sakkaram Sanji }

From G. LEE MORRIS, Esq., Officiating Government Agent; to Her Highness KAMAKSHI-AMAH BAYI SAHIBA, Tanjore.

With reference to Mr. Norton's letter of the 20th December, and yours of the 23rd January last, relative to the apparent discrepancies existing between the jewels which have been made over to you and those entered in the various Schedules filed by Government in the Supreme Court during the litigation which took place in 1857, I have the honor to furnish you with the following explanation.

2. To show how these discrepancies have arisen, it is necessary in the first place to give a description of the manner in which the jewels and ornaments were arranged and classified under the different Schedules laid before the Supreme Court. I will accordingly give a description of the Schedules and then dispose of them one by one. All the jewels and ornaments are comprized in the three Schedules marked I, K and M. In Schedule I are entered two sets of jewels, one without any designation whatever at their head to show what they were meant to be or to what class or Department they belonged, and the other headed simply "old jewels"; Schedule K contains two items, the one designated "State jewels" and the other jewels belonging to Pagodas; and Schedule M contains all jewels other than those entered in the two Schedules first mentioned.

3. With regard to the two sets of jewels entered in Schedule I, the one which appears without any designation whatever and for which the value is given in Porto Novo Pagodas, consists of articles of which no traces can be found either on the records of the Palace or on those of the Residency, and indeed, there is nothing to show from what data and with what object this set of jewels was entered in that Schedule. It is clearly not a list of what existed in the Palace at the date of His late Highness' death, and is apparently only a copy of some list given by some alleged claimant or claimants, stating as is mentioned in paragraph 17 of the answer of Government, that the Rajah had in his possession certain jewels belonging to themselves (the claimants.) This set of jewels should therefore be altogether left out of account in determining the actual difference between the Schedules and the jewels made over to you.

4. The other set in Schedule I contains articles found on examination in the Raj Mahal at the time when Rajah Amir Sing was deposed and His Highness Serbboji placed on the Musnud. It accordingly corresponds with an old Maratta list made at that time and bearing date the 30th June 1799. Such being the case, it is simply impossible, that all the articles contained in the said list could have remained intact at the date of His late Highness' death without being altered or otherwise interfered with, or altered or disposed of in the course of the long interval of 55 years which lapsed between the date of the list and that of His late Highness' death. Indeed, it could never have been intended by the insertion of these jewels in the Schedule in question to show that they were then in existence, and it is evident that lists were taken of these as also of the jewels forming the other set referred to in paragraph 3, only for purposes of reference, and that their insertion in the Schedule in question in any other way must have been made by inadvertence. The set headed "old jewels" should also therefore be left out of account.

5. Schedule I being thus disposed of there remain only the other two Schedules K and M. The contents of these have been carefully and minutely compared with the list of the jewels in the Dastan Mahal which have been made over to you, and the accompanying Statement shows the several items in which discrepancies have been found, and how they have arisen, will be discovered from the explanatory notes entered opposite to each item.

6. From these you will perceive, that there is no real discrepancy, and that except in the case of the 8 items marginally* noted and which will be hereafter adverted to, the apparent discrepancies have one and all arisen from one or the other of two causes, viz., 1stly, from a different plan from that followed in the preparation of the general list of which you have taken a copy, having been adopted in preparing the Schedules with respect to the arrangement of items; and 2ndly, from clerical errors in their compilation.

* Names of Jewels.	Number.	Value. RS.	A.	P.
GOLD JEWELS.				
Rakhadichyapataza...	3			
Flat pieces of gold containing various magical inscriptions..	27	3,209	4	6
SILVER JEWELS.				
Támbé	2			
Sampushta..	89	9	7	8
Dowla..	2	0	12	0
Cumtao..	2	14	8	0
Batta, &c.	7	1	3	0
Hoop of different sorts...	81	32	9	8

7. The 1st cause, viz., the difference in the arrangement of items, consists simply of several minor items entered separately in the Schedules, having been entered together in a lump in the Commissioner's list and vice versa; and in such cases the deficiency arising from the non-appearance of one item in the latter is met by an excess in another item in the former.

8. The clerical errors in the Schedules which form the second cause of discrepancies, have arisen as follows, viz., certain items while they were entered in one Schedule were retained also

in another Schedule or under another head in the same Schedule; and again of the total number of articles comprizing one item, while a few were entered under one head in one Schedule, the whole of them, instead of the remainder only, were entered in another Schedule or under another head in the same Schedule, thus taking into account the same thing twice over. Thus, for instance, of the total number of 8 serphezes,* one was entered under the head of Pagoda jewels in Schedule K, but instead of entering the remaining 7 only under the head of State jewels in the same Schedule, the whole number of 8 was entered; again, while the two Dastanes or Armlets, of gold entered in No. 223 of the general list, were put in under the head of Pagoda jewels in Schedule K, they were retained also in Schedule M, which was intended only to show other jewels than those entered under the heads of State and Pagoda jewels in Schedule K.

* No. 1 of the Commissioner's list.

9. That the discrepancies in the latter case have arisen only from clerical errors of this description, is obvious from the fact that, wherever there is a difference it is invariably equal both as regards the number and value of the articles to the figures taken twice over as shown above. Thus, while there is an apparent difference of one article of the value of Rupees 786-10 in the item of serphez, the serphez entered under the head of Pagoda jewels happens to be exactly one of the value of Rupees 786-10, and so it is in every case.

10. I have entered into this explanation only to show how the errors have occurred; that they are only clerical errors however, is clear also from the fact that the list made on the death of his late Highness by orders of the then Resident Mr. Forbes, showing the contents of the Dastan and Alayida Mahals, to which department alone the Schedules laid before the Supreme Court refer and which lists, as you know, were most carefully prepared and were submitted to Government, do not show the apparent excess observable in the Schedules.

11. The 8 items mentioned at the opening of paragraph 6 above, are the only items of discrepancy which cannot be accounted for. It is not clear how these items found place in the Schedules, while no entries corresponding thereto exist in the original lists.

They are evidently put in place of some of the items appearing in the Commissioner's list in excess of the Schedules, but how that has happened cannot be made out. Whatever that may be, there cannot be a doubt but that these are likewise only apparent discrepancies arising from errors of which unfortunately a good deal crept into the Schedules as shown above. That such alone must have been the case, can be easily seen by referring to one of the items of discrepancies thus remaining unexplained, viz., "Sampushtas" or silver boxes. The number of these, as appearing in Schedule M, is 89 of which the value as therein given is the preposterously small sum of Rupees 9-7-8, while for 21 only of such boxes appearing in the original list, and which number has accordingly been made over to you, the value as therein specified is Rupees 120-15-8.

12. I have in this communication confined myself only to accounting for deficiencies and have not thought it necessary to enter into any explanation of the excess over the Schedules of which likewise there are many. The detailed Statement which accompanies this letter is also accordingly restricted to items of discrepancies. I may, however, observe in passing that the excesses have arisen only from the fact that while the Schedules refer, as already stated, to the Dastan and Alayida Mahals alone the list of the jewels which have been made over to you and which your Gumástás have compared with the former, comprize the contents of the other Departments also. It of course also happens, that in some instances, the excesses have resulted merely from clerical errors, just as the deficiencies have.

13. I trust that the foregoing explanation will satisfy you that the discrepancies alluded to in your letter of the 23rd January last, are only apparent and not real, and that now that I have explained every thing to you, you will favor me with a receipt in the form prescribed by Government, in full acknowledgment of the personal property of His late Highness, and which has been made over to you.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. LEE MORRIS,
Officiating Government Agent.

ENCLOSURE C.

STATEMENT showing the apparent discrepancies between the Jewels made over to H. H. Kamakshi Bayi Sahiba, and those entered in the Schedules appended to the answer filed in the Supreme Court with explanatory remarks regarding them.

Numbers on the Commissioner's list.	Names of Jewels.	As per Schedules. As per Schedule K.	As per Schedule M.	Total.	As per Commissioner's list.	Difference between Columns 5 and 6. Deficiency.	Excess.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sirapench	9	...	9	8	1	...	This deficiency has arisen from 1 article out of the total number of 8 having been entered under the head of Pagoda Jewels, while at the same time all the 8 articles were put in under the head of State Jewels by mistake, thus taking the same article into account twice over.
8	Langara	107	...	107	105	2	...	Do. do. from 2 articles out of the total number of 105 having been entered under the head of Pagoda Jewels, while at the same time all the 105 articles were retained under the head of State Jewels as above.
6	Jhellam Motyache	6	...	6	5	1	...	Do. do. from 1 article out of the total number of 5 having been entered under the head of Pagoda Jewels, while at the same time all the 5 articles were retained under the head of State Jewels as above.
106	Kantsar	5	24	29	27	2	...	Included in No. 165 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedules.
100	Besar	2	23	25	23	2	...	Do. do.
10	Kudakya	6	80	86	80	6	...	Do. do.
150	Bottu Devache	13	2	15	11	4	...	Do. do.
	Topdevache	3	...	3	...	3	...	Do. do.
40	Kadadore	3	4	7	4	3	...	Do. do.
147	Dugdugya	9	51	60	51	9	...	Of these 9 articles, 6 are entered under the head of Pagoda Jewels in Schedule K, while they are included also among the 57 in Schedule M; and the remaining 3, while they are included among the 265 articles in No. 165, are also taken in here under the head of Pagoda Jewels.
129	Monagafya	2	8	10	8	2	...	Included in No. 165 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedules.

STATEMENT showing the apparent discrepancies between the Jewels made over to H. H. Kamakshi Bayi Sahiba, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Numbers on the Commissioner's list.	Names of Jewels.	As per Schedules. As per Schedule K.	As per Schedule M.	Total.	As per Commissioner's list.	Difference between Columns 5 and 6. Deficiency.	Excess.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jhoke Moharayachakaliche haiache...	1	...	1	...	1	...	This forms part of the article No. 204 in the Commissioner's list, and while it was entered under the head of Pagoda Jewels in list K, the whole article with its value instead of the remainder only being by mistake retained in list M.
94	Balya	4	35	39	35	4	...	Included in No. 165 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedules.
12	Muru	4	42	46	42	4	...	
	Payachyakadyadevache	8	...	8	...	8	...	
	Motyachikadihatantghalanichi	2	...	2	...	2	...	
165	Hattidanti Krishnanathache Nag	..	265	265	305	...	40	These 40 articles are included in different numbers as shown above.
	GOLD JEWELS.							
	Pavitra	13	...	13	...	13	...	Included in No. 467 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedules.
	Daba	1	...	1	...	1	...	This is one of the 5 articles included in No. 340 Sampushta, but while it was entered in the list of the Pagoda Jewels under K, it was retained also in list M, thus taking it in a second time. It is entered in the daily account current of the Department as "Sampushta of Daba shape," received from the Pagoda, and its weight and value as therein given tally with those of one of the articles entered in the said Schedule.
423	Dalimb	1	4	5	4	1	...	Included in No. 450 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
402	Kadyahatache	20	...	20	30	...	10	This excess makes up the deficiency of 8 articles in No. 468, and another of 2 articles entered in the Schedule K as Valaya without any corresponding entry in the Commissioner's list.
	Mangalasutra	21	...	21	...	21	...	Twenty are included in No. 467, and the remaining 1 in No. 501 of the Commissioner's list where excesses are shown over the Schedule.
	Tir	1	...	1	...	1	...	
	Kamta	1	...	1	...	1	...	Included in No. 450 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
441	Modak	1	...	1	...	1	...	

231	Gop	1	32	33	39	...	6	This makes up the entry of 6 articles appearing in the Schedule K as Ingriji Gop without any corresponding entry in the Commissioner's list.
	Garasolia	86	...	86	...	86	...	Of these 84 are included in No. 467, and the remaining 2 in No. 501 of the Commissioner's list in which there are excesses over the Schedule.
468	Devache Baholichedekhil Nag	54	419	473	428	45	...	Of these 4 are included in No. 497. 8 do. in „ 402 28 do. in „ 501, and 5 do. in „ 467 of the Commissioner's list in which there are excesses over the Schedule.
248	Bugadia	12	30	42	30	12	...	Included in No. 467 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
212	Angatia	6	17	23	19	4	...	Do. do.
	Kambe	1	...	1	...	1	...	Included in Gold Bullion.
	Lekhania	15	...	15	...	15	...	Included in No. 467 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
	Ayudhadevachi	10	...	10	...	10	...	Of these 9 are included in No. 450, and the other 1 in No. 535 of the Commissioner's list in which there are excesses over the Schedule.
	Ingriji Gopu	6	...	6	...	6	...	Included in No. 231 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
371	Nak 1 Do. 1	2	1	3	2	1	...	There are in all only 2 articles of this name, both of which are entered in list K under the head of Pagoda Jewels, but they being entered in two separate entries, only one of the entries instead of both was by mistake taken into account in the preparation of the Schedule M, by which instead of both of the articles being omitted in that Schedule, only one was omitted and the other retained.
	Murupovaliyachee	4	...	4	...	4	...	Included in No. 526 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
	Ikshudhanushiar	1	...	1	...	1	...	} Do. in No. 450 of do. do.
	Pushpa Bana	1	...	1	...	1	...	
	Mukta Pukshe	41	...	41	...	41	...	Do. in „ 467 of do. do.
	Valaya	2	...	2	...	2	...	Do. in „ 402 of do. do.
	Naga	2	...	2	...	2	...	Do. in „ 450 of do. do.
	Tanka	7	...	7	...	7	...	} Included in No. 450 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
	Suriacha Ratha	1	...	1	...	1	...	
	Devamaghilachekra	2	1	3	...	3	...	
	Tagaduyentrachi	18	...	18	...	18	...	Of these 14 are included in No. 450, and the remaining 4 are entered a second time under the head of Pagoda, while they are included also in schedule M, (No. 449.)

STATEMENT showing the apparent discrepancies between the Jewels made over to H. H. Kamakshi Bayi Sahiba, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Numbers on the Commissioner's list.	Names of Jewels.	As per Schedules. As per Schedule K.	As per Schedule M.	Total.	As per Commissioner's list.	Difference between Columns 5 and 6. Deficiency.	Excess.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Patha	2	2	4	...	4	...	There are only 2 articles of this name, which are included in No. 450 of the Commissioner's list. Such being the case, their being put in a separate entry in the Schedules, and the insertion of the same entry by mistake in both the Schedules K and M, has led to a deficiency of 4 articles in all being thus exhibited.
	Prati Andadevachi	39	...	39	...	39	...	Included in No. 450 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
	Sivalinga	1	3	4	...	4	...	
	Entrachatagadacha Malsuta	1	...	1	...	1	...	
	Eayavansarudekhib	1	...	1	...	1	...	
	Pita	1	...	1	...	1	...	
	Vigraha	49	2	51	...	51	...	
	Hindolagaure	...	11	...	...	11	...	These are only component parts of two articles which are included in No. 450 of the Commissioner's list.
223	Dastane	2	2	4	2	2	...	This deficiency has arisen simply by the same entry having found place in both Schedules.
	Gadaga	...	1	1	...	1	...	Included in No. 450 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
450	Vigraha	...	...	...	165	...	165	Of these, 143 articles go to make up the deficiency in different numbers as shown above, and the remaining 23 have apparently been omitted in the Schedule.
234	Rakhadichyapattya	...	5	5	2	3	...	
	Yantrachitagada	...	27	27	...	27	...	
467	Danachenag	...	198	198	823	...	625	Of these 194 go to make up the deficiency in different numbers, and the rest are as above.

	SILVER JEWELS.							
	Sampushta	1	...	1	...	1	...	This is one of the 248 articles included in No. 287 of the Commissioner's list " Dah Jinasvari," but while it was taken in on the list of the Pagoda Jewels under K, it was retained also in list M, thus entering it in a second time.
245	Jodavi	44	194	238	138	100	...	As the weight and value of the articles entered in the Schedules are equal to those entered in the Commissioner's list, it appears that, by a clerical error, the number has been entered in Schedule M as 194 instead of 94 as it ought to have been.
	Sankhalya	4	...	4	...	4	...	These are included among the 6 articles in No. 352 of the Commissioner's list, but while 4 of them were entered in Schedule K under the head of Pagoda Jewels, the whole 6 were retained in Schedule M instead of the remaining 2 only.
	Mal Ambarasapanachi	1	...	1	...	1	...	Included among the 14 articles in No. 346 of the Commissioner's list, but while one of them was entered in Schedule K under the head of Pagoda Jewels, the whole 14 were retained in the original entry instead of the remaining 13 only.
	Zhari	1	...	1	...	1	...	Do. among the 10 articles in No. 23 of do. do.
	Tambe	4	49	53	51	2	...	
	Zamb	1	...	1	...	1	...	Do. in No. 295 of do. in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
18	Danachya Vatza	9	53	62	54	8	...	This deficiency of 8 articles has resulted from the 9 Danachyavatya entered in list K under the head of Pagoda Jewels, having by mistake been taken in also in the entry in list M, and from one article having been omitted in the latter apparently by oversight.
	Sorandi	1	...	1	...	1	...	Included in No. 237 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
	Tasta	1	...	1	...	1	...	} Do. in No. 295 of do. do.
	Pikdavi	1	...	1	...	1	...	
	Dabe	14	...	14	...	14	...	Of these 1 is included in No. 295 of the Commissioner's list, and the remaining 13 are only a repetition by mistake in Schedule K of the same number of articles which are included in Schedule M.
109	Mastakachesankhalya	24	28	52	54	...	2	One of these is the article entered separately in the Schedule Kas " Ambarasagayichemastakasbandhanecha," and the other is an apparent omission in the Schedules.
133	Khura	68	124	192	111	81	...	
	Vale Pankbarachi	21	...	21	...	21	...	Included in No. 175 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedules.
	Kadya Pankharachi	180	...	180	...	180	...	Of these 176 are included in No. 175, and the remaining 4 in No. 213 of do. in which there are excesses over the Schedules.

STATEMENT showing the apparent discrepancies between the Jewels made over to H. H. Kamakshi Bayi Sahiba, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Numbers of the Commissioner's list.	Names of Jewels.	As per Schedules. As per Schedule K.	As per Schedule M.	Total.	As per Commissioner's list.	Difference between Columns 5 and 6. Deficiency.	Excess.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
354	Chamarachedandya	4	...	4	2	2	...	This deficiency has arisen by the insertion by mistake of the same articles, both under the head of State Jewels, and under that of Pagoda Jewels in Schedule K.
237	Dantkoranya Kankornya	2	59	61	62	...	1	This is the article entered separately in the Schedule K as Sorandi.
	Gajage	7	...	7	...	7	...	Included in No. 295 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
	Suryapatra	2	...	2	...	2	...	Do. in No. 300 of do. do.
378	Tarkas	4	2	6	2	4	...	The 2 articles entered in Schedule M are made up by a corresponding entry in No. 378 of the Commissioner's list. Of the 4 entered in Schedule K, 2 are included in No. 105, and the other 2 are simply a repetition by mistake of the same entry which appears in M, thus exhibiting an apparent deficiency of 4 articles in all.
	Tira	31	...	31	...	31	...	Included in No. 105 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
	Tirachelalya	32	...	32	...	32	...	Do. in No. 381 of do. do.
	Tirachekhalilabhay Chandrakura	32	...	32	...	32	...	Do. do. do. do.
	Tiraslavanechipara	22	...	22	...	22	...	Do. do. do. do.
379	Kamte	6	...	6	4	2	...	Do. in No. 105 do. do. (Kamte and Farang)
	Farang	2	...	2	...	2	...	
	Sanga	2	...	2	...	2	...	Do. in No. 300 of do. do.
377	Dhala	4	...	4	2	2	...	Do. in No. 105 of do. do.
	Bavata	1	...	1	...	1	...	Do. in No. 300 of do. do.
	Simhasanachasaman	15	...	15	...	15	...	Of these 4 are included in No. 117, 4 „ in „ 168, and 7 „ in „ 171 of the Commissioner's list in which there are excesses over the Schedule.

	Belachidala	1	...	1	...	1	...	Included in No. 299 of the Commissioner's list in which there is an excess over the Schedule.
	Ambarasagayichemastakas Bandhanecha.	1	...	1	...	1	...	Do. in No. 109 of do. do.
	Tirunam	4	...	4	...	4	...	Do. in ,, 299 of do. do.
	Chinchoka	1	...	1	...	1	...	Do. in ,, 295 of do. do.
	Sankhalya Pankharache	14	...	14	...	14	...	Do. in ,, 175 of do. do.
	Ghagarya do.	20	...	20	...	20	...	Do. do. do.
105	Devachi Ayudha	28	10	38	79	...	41	Forty of these are included in different numbers as shown above.
	Pad	5	...	5	...	5	...	Of these 1 is included in Silver Bullion. 3 ,, in No. 102, and the remaining 1 ,, in ,, 106 of the Commissioner's list in which there are excesses over the Schedule.
	Pita	2	...	2	...	2	..	Included in No. 102 of do. do.
	Trisul	1	..	1	...	1	...	Do. in ,, 105 of do. do.
	Khanderayachikanantghalanechichakra.	2	...	2	...	2	...	Do. in ,, 299 of do. do.
	Pitamaghilkambe	1	...	1	...	1	...	Do. in ,, 102 of do. do.
	Soruhattagada	3	...	3	...	3	...	Do. do. do.
102	Screws	3	3	6	3	3	...	The three articles entered in Schedule K are made up by a corresponding entry in No. 102 of the Commissioner's list, but the articles entered in M are simply a repetition of those entered in K, hence the apparent deficiency of 3 articles.
295	Khelayachenag	...	76	76	88	...	12	These are included in different numbers as shown above.
175	Pankharachenag	...	144	144	347	...	203	The number of articles entered in Schedule M must be 116 instead of 144, as the value therein given tallies with that of only 116 out of the 347 articles entered in the Commissioner's list; thus 116 articles only being deducted from the sums last mentioned to make up this entry in Schedule M, the remaining 231 go to make up the deficiencies in the several numbers as shown above.
283	Sampushta	...	89	89	21	89	...	The value of the articles entered in Schedule M is Rupees 9-7-8, but that of those in the Commissioner's list is Rupees 120-15-8.
	Dowla	...	2	2	...	2	...	
	Kamta	...	2	2	...	2	...	
	Batta, &c.	...	7	7	...	7	...	
299	Devache Baholichmagdekhil	...	...	...	125	...	125	Seven of these are included in Schedule K under Pagoda Jewels in different numbers as shown above, and the rest are an apparent omission in the Schedules.
300	Devachevupachyarachenag	...	...	...	364	...	364	Five of do. do.
213	Kadya	...	...	...	85	...	85	Four of do. do.
	Total number of articles appearing as deficient	...	...	...	...	1,229		

TANJORE, 1st April 1863.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. L. MORRIS, Acting Govt. Agent.

Memorandum showing the classification of the Records in the Palace.

No.	Description.	No. of Dafters or Packages.	
	A.		
1.	Puravangis or orders of all descriptions bearing the Rajah's seal...	345	Proposed to be retained.
2.	Sikha Sunnuds, Dafter Rokhus correspondence between the Dafter and the Seikele and miscellaneous accounts...	628	
3.	Accounts connected with the Revenue administration of the District previous to its cession to the British Government...	720	
4.	Accounts of the Pote Mahal or the General Treasury.	486	
5.	Registers of deeds and documents of private individuals...	4	
6.	Title deeds of villages and lands purchased by the Rajah for the endowment of Chuttrums and Pagodas, and for personal grants...	15	
		2,198	

N. B.—Besides this, lists of jewels and other property made after the Rajah's death by order of the Resident or the Commissioner, and all the correspondence of the Rajah's private Department and of the Sirkele's Office.

No.	Description.	No. of Dafters or Packages.	
	B.		
1.	All accounts and returns received from the different Departments of the Palace...	2,279	Proposed to be made over.
2.	Records relating to the Dunmut Department...	280	
3.	Do. relating to the Devastanum do.	77	
4.	Do. of Muzum Mahal, a Department of record consisting of orders for the payment of money, as also the accounts of the different Departments of the Palace...	196	
5.	Deeds and documents relating to lands and houses purchased by the Rajah for his own use...	14	
		2,846	
	C.		
1.	Accounts of the three Havalas or Pay Offices......	981	Proposed to be destroyed.
2.	Do. of the Chuttrum Department...	353	
3.	Puravangis or orders of an ordinary description issuing from the Bank...	751	
4.	Accounts of the Ayatorai Department...	56	
5.	Do. of the Stamp do.	39	
6.	Miscellaneous accounts termed "Phadpusi," including Accounts Current of the Collector's Treasury, Jamabundi Statements of the Collectorate, Statements of commutation prices, &c...	137	
7.	Accounts of the Rajah's Courts...	50	
8.	Reports of Hurkaras...	48	
		2,415	
	Total number of packages...	7,459	

N. B.—The records lying in the different Departments within the Palace have already been made over along with the property therein, with the exception however of the records of the Rajah Mahal and Aveshana Mahal lying in two different rooms in the Maharaj Subbai, as also certain old miscellaneous records lying on certain upstair rooms of Ratna Subbai, &c. All these, as also the records of the Dunmut and the Devastanum Departments now under the charge of the Record-keeper of the Collector's Office, and the Title Deeds relating to lands and houses now in the records of the late Commissioner may be likewise made over.

(Signed) G. L. MORRIS, Acting Govt. Agent.

VALLAM, 9th April 1863.

No. 31. ORDER THEREON, 13th May 1863, No. 144.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the receipt and lists submitted with the foregoing letter, be lodged in the Iron Chest in the Government Office. The arrangements proposed by the Acting Government Agent in paragraph 8 of his letter, with reference to the disposal of the records of the Palace, are approved and sanctioned.

2. The charges specified in paragraph 9, amounting to Rupees 122, being the salary of the Sirkele's establishment which it has been necessary to retain for a period of three months, + Rupees 748-0-7, the cost of the Police Guards, = Rupees 970-0-7, are sanctioned. They will be met from the unexpended balance of the amount sanctioned, in the Budget for 1862-63, for the Sirkele's establishment.

3. The orders of Government regarding the restoration of the property of the late Rajah having now been fully carried out, His Excellency the Governor in Council deems it right to express his satisfaction at the care and discretion which have characterized Mr. Morris' proceedings throughout the whole of this transaction. He notices, with pleasure, the high terms in which Mr. Morris speaks of the assistance given to him by the officials named in the margin, and especially by Venkaswámi Ráu, the Acting Manager in the Agency Office.

1. Venkaswámi Ráu, Acting Manager in the Agency Office.
2. Sivaráma Nágoji. } Dastan Mahál.
3. Ananda Khando. }
4. Sivaji Sakkarám. } Late Sirkele's Establishment.
5. Sakkarám Sanji, }

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 32. Read the following letter from W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Quilon, 7th May 1863, No. 36.

I have the honor to report for the information and orders of Government, that the Reverend Alexander Johnson, who lately arrived at Alleppey, has applied to me for permission to reside in this Territory as a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society at that place, and that the Travancore Sircar has no objection to his doing so.

No. 33. ORDER THEREON, 13th May 1863, No. 145.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has no objection to the Reverend Alexander Johnson residing in Travancore with the permission of His Highness the Rajah.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 34. Read the following letter from W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Quilon, 2nd May 1863, No. 35.

I have the honor to report for the information and orders of Government, that the Reverend G. O. Newport, who lately arrived at Parrychaley in the south of Travancore, has applied to me for permission to reside in this territory as an Agent of the London Missionary Society, and that the Travancore Sircar has no objection to his doing so.

No. 35. ORDER THEREON, 13th May 1863, No. 146.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has no objection to the Reverend G. O. Newport residing in Travancore with the permission of His Highness the Rajah.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 36. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 1st May 1863, No. 757.

Authorizing the Collector of Madras to transfer the land adjoining Pugh's garden to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property. (Vide Proceedings Revenue Department, dated 1st May 1863, Nos. 8 and 9.)

No. 37. ORDER THEREON, 13th May 1863, No. 147.

To be recorded.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th April 1863, No. 2,430.

No. 38. Read the following letter from A. HATHAWAY, Esq, Collector of Bellary; to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Hospet, 30th March 1863, No. 48.

1. I have the honor, with reference to my letter No. 36 of the 17th instant, to report that I have had a personal interview with Siva Shanmukharau Ghorpaday, Rajah of Soondur; and, as suggested by him, I would recommend that Ranibayi Sahiba, his step-mother, who is 32 years old, and is said to be an intelligent woman, be appointed his guardian, and have the Jaghire under her control, until he be found competent to manage it himself.

2. Nanibayi Sahiba, another step-mother of the Rajah, died lately.

Read also the following Petition addressed to the Honorable C. PELLY, from SHUNMOOCA ROW, HINDOO ROW GHORAPADA, Rajah of Soondur, requesting that his step-mother, Ranibayi Sahiba, may be appointed his guardian during his minority.

I beg to inform you, that I am in health by the good grace of your Honor, before whose bright rays the fear melts away as the snow melts away before the sun, the fountain of light.

After the demise of my father, my grandmother, Janaky Bhye, was appointed guardian to me; but she ling ring two months from disease breathed her last on the 27th February 1863. When the death of my grandmother (the guardian) was informed to Mr. Hathaway, the Collector of Bellary, I was directed to visit him at Hospet; when I visited Mr. Hathaway, I had an occasion to petition him about the matters concerning the administration of the country. Of the two step-mothers of mine, Nanibayi, the elder lingering one year from disease, demised on the 26th March 1863; the name of my only mother, who is now alive, is Ranibayi, whom I wish to be my guardian.

Your Excellency is the only resource, whence I expect the nomination of my mother Ranibayi, to be my guardian could be effected. My mother, Ranibayi, who is now about forty years old, is a very wise and intelligent woman, and I have not a shadow of suspicion, that she will treat me with the same kindness and love as she had done when I was young. As I am only a boy of sixteen years old, I hope your Excellency will be kind enough to second, in the appointment of Ranibayi to be my guardian. I hope your Honor will be kind and benevolent towards your distressed son, in entailing the crown and the property to me.

The fame of the protection of your distressed son would be as conspicuous and durable as the country in which you are now serving. My youth and the extravagant manner in which my father squandered away his money, contribute to make miseries and disasters appear all the greater.

I trust my mother will act with such precaution and skill, that we will, in a short time, be able to be out of the debt which is contracted by my father. The whole amount of the debt is

so enormous as a lac of Rupees. I trust your Honor will be so kind towards your distressed son, as to assist in the appointment of my mother (who is a wise, cautious, and a skillful woman) to be my guardian.

I am constantly engaged in the praise of the Almighty, who sits rejoicing in the circle of angels, when I shall be so fortunate as to visit your Excellency.

I heard that Mr. Hathaway is going away, and Mr. Wedderburn is appointed Collector of Bellary, therefore I request that your Honor will favor me with a recommendatory letter to Mr. Wedderburn. I think it is unnecessary to enumerate all the details to the kind father who is already acquainted with them. I have petitioned Mr. Hathaway informing him of all these circumstances.

I trust you, father, that your Honor will protect me, without leaving to the mercy of the waves of trouble and distress.

Forwarded for the favorable consideration of Government, with reference to their orders in the Revenue and Political Departments, dated 28th January and 24th February 1862, Nos. 116 and 72.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Sub-Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

No. 39. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th May 1863.

Read the following letter :—

From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary; to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Camp Ramandrug, 29th April 1863, No. 73.

Revenue Department.

As the quit-rent levied on houses built on the Rajah of Soondur's territory at Ramandrug, is now in deposit, pending the appointment of a guardian, I have the honor to beg the early orders of the Board on my predecessor's letter of the 30th March last, No. 48.

Ordered to be submitted to Government in continuation of the Board's Proceedings, dated 27th April 1863, No. 2,430.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Transferred to the Political Department.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

5th May 1863.

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 15th May 1863, No. 148.

His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the arrangement recommended by the Collector of Bellary, and accordingly directs that Ranibayi Sahiba be appointed the guardian of the minor Rajah of Soondur and have the charge of the Jaghire until he be found competent to manage it himself.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 41. Read the following letter from Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 4th May 1863, No. 116.

I have the honor with reference to G. O., dated 17th March 1863, No. 86, to report that the instructions conveyed in that order were duly communicated to Her Highness Khyre-un-Nissa Begum, but that Her Highness has not yet settled the claim of Messrs. Richardson for rent of Pater's Gardens.

2. I forward for the orders of Government, a letter* on the above subject, addressed to me this day, by Messrs. Richardson.

* Requested to be returned.

No. 42. ORDER THEREON, 18th May 1863, No. 149.

As Her Highness Khyre-un-Nissa Begum has not taken any steps to satisfy the claim of Messrs. Ashton Richardson & Co., for rent of Pater's Gardens within the period fixed by the Order of Government, dated 17th March last, No. 86—Resolved, that the necessary permission be granted to them to sue Her Highness for the recovery of the amount claimed.

This is to certify that His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, under the authority vested in him by Section I of Act No. XXXVII of 1858, consents to process of Court being sued forth against Her Highness Khyre-un-Nissa Begum in respect of the claim preferred by Messrs. Ashton Richardson & Co.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 43. Read the following letter from Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 18th May 1863, No. 124.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter received from Her Highness Nabob Khyre-oon-Nissa Begum, to the address of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

To His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, &c., &c., &c.; dated 5th May 1863.

Her Highness Nabob Khyre-oon-Nissa Begum presents her compliments to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and begs to state, concisely, her circumstances; that the Honorable Court of Directors were pleased to fix a stipend to her person; but upon what ground, now, the sum of (6,000) six thousand Rupees is appointed.

Her Highness trusts that His Excellency will be pleased to do her justice, by perusing the undermentioned Orders* as well as the communication from the Home Authorities and Bengal, on this subject, in 1857. Through this opportunity, Her Highness begs to inform His Excellency that the reason of the disorder of her Sirkar's affairs, was that she had entrusted them into the hands of her Davady's Officers; but now she has taken upon herself the arrangement of the affairs of her Davady. Therefore, she assures His Excellency that she will adopt such a measure that no case connected with her Davady shall, in future, be brought to His Excellency's consideration.

* Government Agent's letter of the 24th December 1856, No. 155.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 23rd December 1857, No. 1,068.

No. 44. ORDER THEREON, 26th May 1863, No. 151.

His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason to alter the decision given in the Proceedings of Government, under date the 20th October last and repeated in Proceedings of the 12th March last, directing the payment out of the stipend of Her Highness Khyre-oon-Nissa Begum of the wages of the servants of the late Enayut-oon-Nissa Begum. The Agent will not forward any more addresses from Khyre-oon-Nissa Begum on the subject.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 45. Read the following letter from Messrs. RITCHIE and SHAW, Plaintiffs' Solicitors; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 12th May 1863.

Between WOODIAGHERRY GOSAYEE, TEEKUM DOSS, and GUNSHAM DOSS, respectively Soucars, Plaintiffs;

and

Prince AZEEM JAH BAHADOOR, the only son and heir and the Administrator of the Goods and Chattels of SYED-OON-NISSA BEGUM, deceased.

With reference to our letter to the late Chief Secretary to Government herein dated the 22nd day of August 1862, and the Order of Government passed thereon, No. 378, dated 19th September 1862, we have the honor to state, that we have submitted the Bill of Costs then objected to by the Advocate General, as taxed by the late Master without the directions of the Court, to be re-taxed under the directions contained in the Decree of the 28th day of February 1861, and on such re-taxation, a sum of Rupees 6,297 and Annas 9, as appears by the Master's certificate annexed, has been allowed as between party and party against the Defendant His Highness Prince Azeem Jah, which money is now payable by him under the said Decree.

Under these circumstances, we have the honor to request that you will submit this letter, with its annexure, together with the former proceedings above referred to, to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a view to a like order being passed, as to the payment of these costs into the Bank to the credit of this cause, from and out of the arrears of the Defendant's stipend now in the Treasury, as was passed by Government on the fourth of December 1862, No. 483, in respect of the sum of Rupees 4,431, and Annas 3, therein mentioned, or otherwise, that the necessary order may be granted to enable the Plaintiffs to issue process against the person and property of His Highness, to enforce payment.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Between WOODIAGHERRY GOSAYEE, TEEKUM DOSS, and GUNSHAM DOSS, respectively Sowcars, Plaintiffs;

and

Prince AZEEM JAH BAHADOOR, the only son and heir and the Administrator of the Goods and Chattels of SYED-OON-NISSA BEGUM, deceased, Defendant.

In pursuance of the Decree made by the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras in the above suit bearing date the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, I hereby certify that the costs of the Plaintiffs from the commencement of the suit to the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, have been taxed by me as between party and party at the sum of six thousand, two hundred and ninety-seven Rupees and nine Annas.

Dated this 12th day of May 1863.

(Signed) CLEMENT DALE,
Master.

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 26th May 1863, No. 152.

The Governor in Council has intimated to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor that unless he shall draw the arrears of his stipend, and enter into a satisfactory arrangement for the settlement of his debts by the 1st proximo, he will be deprived of the exemption from Civil process which he now enjoys.

2. Under these circumstances, His Excellency in Council is not prepared to comply with the foregoing application.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 47. Read the following letter from Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 18th May 1863, No. 123.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter* this day received from His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor.

* Requested to be returned.

His Highness Azeem Jah Bahadoor presents his compliments to Major R. S. Wilson, Government Agent at Chepauk, and with reference to his communication, No. 121, and dated 12th May 1863, begs to request he will be so good as to inform Government that there is no real objection on the part of His Highness to draw under protest the full amount, accumulated on his account in the Government Treasury. But His Highness will esteem it a favor if Government will be so good as to permit such sum only to be drawn as His Highness may at present desire there being particular necessity for such an arrangement.

It is necessary for His Highness to explain that his creditors are of two classes, one (old) whose claims arose during the regency, and the other (new) recently. In the former case His Highness alone is concerned; but in the latter His Highness' sons relatives and many friends are sureties. His Highness purposes out of the Rupees three lacs for which he has asked to make payments to the new creditors in part adjustment of their claims, further adjustment being made hereafter by instalments. But in the event of his drawing the full amount, they will insist on the whole being paid to them leaving nothing for the old creditors, or otherwise they will take legal action against those who have been so good as to have become sureties for His Highness, a consequence from which His Highness is most desirous of protecting them. Such being the case His Highness solicits the payment of the Rupees three lacs asked for in his letter of 1st May 1863, and the retention in the Government Treasury of the remaining balance accumulated on his account until such time as it may be required by His Highness, a favor which, under the circumstances set forth, His Highness trusts will be accorded to him.

His Highness takes this opportunity to thank Major Wilson for the promptitude with which he submitted His Highness' letter of the 1st instant, and in doing so he begs he will do him the same favor on the present occasion.

SHADY MAHAL,
18th May 1863.

عظيم جاه

No. 48. ORDER THEREON, 27th May 1863, No. 153.

His Excellency the Governor in Council authorizes the payment of Rupees (3,00,000) three lacs, to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor from the balance of his stipend remaining undrawn.

2. In complying with His Highness' request, that he may be permitted to draw a part only of the arrears of his stipend, His Excellency in Council desires it to be understood, that this is done entirely out of consideration of His Highness' wishes, and that the Government do not thereby in any way recognize the propriety or otherwise of the particular course which His Highness deems it proper to adopt in the payment of his debts.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 49. Read the following letter from W. T. BLAIR, Esq., Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipendiary Pay Office; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vellore, 18th April 1863, No. 54.

1. I have the honor to forward a petition (and copy of Will) addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council from Noor-oon-Nissa Begum, widow of the late Mahomed Beg, and only surviving daughter of Pearie Begum, a two lac fund Pensioner who died at Vellore on the 4th March 1863, praying that the pension of her late mother may be continued to her son Mahomed Beg, for the support of the family.

No. 2.

2. The late Pearie Begum, who was the widow of Khirdmund Ally, brother-in-law of the late Tippoo Sultan, received during her life a pension of 22 Pagodas and 10 Fanams (or Rupees 77-12-6) a month sanctioned by Government, under date the 24th December 1808; and as the deceased has left a daughter, the present Petitioner, seven grandsons, one granddaughter and a son of her husband's 2nd Nickah wife, I beg to recommend that Rupees 40 from the lapsed pension of Pearie Begum may be continued for the support of the family, and the same distributed in the following manner, viz:—

To Noor-oon-Nissa Begum for the support of deceased's seven grandsons andone granddaughter,..........	Rupees	35
To Goolam Ally Beg, son of the deceased husband's 2nd Nickah wife..........	„	5
Total Rupees...		40

3. As Petitioner Noor-oon-Nissa Begum receives a separate allowance of 10 Rupees a month and 51 Rupees annual clothing money for her own maintenance, I have not thought it necessary to recommend that any portion of the lapsed pension should be continued to her.

4. I beg also to remark that an allowance of 35 Rupees was sanctioned by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation, under date the 12th April 1858, in the name of the eldest son of the late Mahomed Beg and grandson of the deceased Pearie Begum for the support of the family, which will lapse at his death.

No. 50. ORDER THEREON, 29th May 1863, No. 155.

It is observed that the Petitioner Noor-oon-Nissa Begum, widow of the late Ahmed Beg, is in the enjoyment of a separate provision of ten Rupees a month and an annual allowance of 51 Rupees for clothing; and that the sons, daughters, and a cousin of Ahmed Beg are also in receipt of pensions, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 35 a month, under the orders conveyed in the Extract Minutes Consultation of the 29th June 1858, No. 408.

2. Thus, it appears, the only surviving daughter of Pearie Begum, whose death is now reported, and the grand children of the deceased Pensioner, are all provided for; and the Governor in Council sees no sufficient reason for acceding to the Sub-Collector's present application for the continuance of Rupees 40 out of the lapsed allowance of Pearie Begum, for the support of the family.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

For the month of June 1863.

No. 1. Read the following letter from H. A. MANGLES, Esq., Acting Accountant General; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 26th May 1863, No. 37.

Book and Adjustment Department.

With reference to paragraph 1 of the Order of Government, No. 142, dated 9th instant, Political Department, I have the honor to forward a Statement showing the sum (Rupees 4,26,087-9-10) due to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah on the 30th April last, being the undrawn portion of his stipend from 7th October 1855 to that date.

Statement showing the sum due to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor on the 30th April 1863 after paying to him and on his account the several sums mentioned below.

Date of sanction of Government.		Particulars.	Amount. RS.	A.	P.	Amount. RS.	A.	P.
		Amount due to the Prince from 7th October 1855, to 30th April 1863, at Rupees 1,50,000 per annum...	......	..	...	11,35,000	0	0
		DEDUCT—						
		Amount paid to His Highness by the Dewan from 7th October 1855 to 31st December 1856, at Rupees 4,000 per mensem... ...	59,225	12	11			
1860. April	20	Paid to Mahomed Ghouse Sowdagur Cashmeer being the amount of his claim, including taxed costs, against Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor......	9,591	0	0			
October No. 600.	6	Paid to James Thompson, Esquire, Attorney to Shahboodeenkhan on account of Decree of the Supreme Court in the action of Shahboodeenkhan against His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor including cost of Decree...	10,539	13	1			
July No. 453.	27	Paid Sreeram Sahay Danpala Chetty from the arrears of allowance undrawn by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor......	1,15,275	6	5			
June No. 401.	29	Paid from the arrears of stipend undrawn by His Highness to the credit of the cause between Woodigherry Gosayee Teekum Doss & Co.	25,480	5	2			
1861. January No. 29.	12	Paid Azeez-ool-Molk Bahadoor out of the arrears of allowance remaining undrawn in the Treasury on account of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor... ...	2,49,659	14	0			
March No. 164.	23	Paid to James Thompson, Esquire, Plaintiff's Attorney, for amount awarded by the decree of the Supreme Court including cost, in certain cases of Judgments obtained in action against His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor...	5,170	6	2			
April No. 207.	22	Paid to do. being the amount awarded by the Decree of do. in the case of Futtahkhan against do...	4,318	14	8			
July No. 309.	8	Paid to Syed Ahmud out of the undrawn arrears standing to the credit of His Highness...	25,539	5	0			
"	"	Paid to Gholam Cader out of do. standing to the credit of do...	14,393	0	0			

Statement showing the sum due to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor &c.—(Continued.)

Date of sanction of Government.		Particulars.	Amount. RS.	A.	P.	Amount. RS.	A.	P.
1861. July No. 309.	8	Paid to Zaheer-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, Oomdul-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor and Moozazood-Dowlah Bahadoor out of the undrawn arrears standing to the credit of His Highness... ...	1,09,689	8	0			
June No. 281.	15	Paid from the arrears of stipends undrawn by His Highness to the credit of the cause between W. Gosajee Teekum Doss, &c......	35,097	13	9			
1862. December No. 483.	4	Paid from do. to the credit of the cause between do...	4,431	3	0			
1860. June No. 369.	15	Paid on account of rent of the Shady Mahal occupied by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor from 26th November 1859 to 25th March 1863, at Rupees 1,000 per month...	40,000	0	2	7,08,912	6	2
		Balance due to the Prince on the 30th April 1863...	......	...	...	4,26,087	9	10

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
26th May 1863.

(Signed) H. A. MANGLES,
Acting Accountant General.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 2nd June 1863, No. 156.

To be recorded.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 3. To His Excellency Sir W. T. DENISON, K. C. B., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble petition of Appeal of SREE RAJAH ENUGUNTUM SEETHA RAMASWAMI GAUROO, Guardian and Manager to the Estate of SREE RAJAH SEETHA RAMA KISTNA ROYADAPPAH RUNGA ROW BAHADUR GAUROO, Minor Zemindar of Bobbili Zillah, Vizagapatam.

SHEWETH,

That aggrieved by the order of the late Agent Mr. Fane, published in the District Gazette of the 9th November 1861, herewith submitted as an enclosure, prescribing certain forms of title to be used by the Zemindars of the Zillah towards one another in their correspondence and in all public papers to which they may become parties, your Petitioner begs to lay before your Excellency in Council the grounds of objection he has to this new and unauthorized and uncalled for proceeding of the said Agent, which the present Agent Mr. Carmichael has refused to cancel as being out of his power by his order, dated 20th August 1862, and referred your Petitioner to Government for redress.

2. The decease of the late Zemindar in the interim and the minority of the present Zemindar, caused the delay in the presentation of this appeal, and the confirmation of your Petitioner's appointment as guardian and manager to the Estate was communicated to him only a few months back.

3. It does not appear that your Government has ever laid down or prescribed the exact title by which the several Zemindars were to be addressed or spoken of in public correspondence; nor does it appear that your Government gave the late Agent the authority or permission to lay down this table of addresses, now complained of. It is not only opposed to the hitherto prevailing practice, but has no precedent whatever even in the Government records, to justify the changes which the late Agent has thought proper to ordain for the observance of all. Your Petitioner has no objection whatever to give to every one the designation he is entitled to under the established practice; but considers it extremely unjust to compel him to address any body by a nobler designation or an additional title where he is no way entitled to it, and the want of which he never felt, or complained of. In prescribing the new forms of address, the late Agent has not stated what induced him to make the changes, or how one became entitled to an additional title, when another was not.

4. In the Zillah of Vizagapatam the Zemindars of Vizianagrum and Bobbili have always been held in equal estimation, and have ever received equal respect both from each other and from Government, as will be apparent from the letter to Government, dated 28th June 1844, addressed by the late Agent Mr. Arbuthnott. Both these Zemindars have been using towards each other and have been addressed by others with the title of Sree Rajah and Bahadur and Gauroo; and this fact will be made apparent by the production, if required, of original letters and authenticated copies of plaints and other public papers, plain copies of which are herewith submitted with an abstract in English.

5. With the view of securing to himself the additional title of Meerja Manea Sultan, the Zemindar of Vizianagrum preferred a complaint, and the late Agent, Mr. Smollett, and the late Sudder Court in appeal declined to grant the prayer; and observed that the innovation should be prayed for only by a regular suit. This will be apparent from the orders and the records in Miscellaneous Petitions, Nos. 249 and 345 of 1856 on the file of the Sudder Court. Unwilling, however, to risk the chance and to incur the expense of a law suit, the said Zemindar and your Petitioner entered into a written compromise, a copy of which is herewith submitted; and agreed to be satisfied with the designation they had till then been in the habit of using and receiving to and from each other.

6. With the Zemindars of Vizianagrum and Bobbili, the Zemindar of Jayapoorum is of equal rank; and all the three used to receive the same respect and the same epithets of honor from the other Zemindars; while these three were not in the habit of using towards the latter any of those epithets or even the honorable designation of Gauroo. While so the Gazette in question bestows certain new titles on these Zemindars, and renders it compulsory on every one to use them. Your Petitioner or his ancestors were never in the habit of applying the epithets of Meerja Manea Sultan Maharaj towards the Zemindar of Vizianagrum, or of Maharaj towards the Zemindar of Jayapoorum; nor could this be established by any documents. While so it was greatly irregular on the part of the Agent to require all, and among them your Petitioner, to use these new epithets towards the said Zemindars, and similar new designations of honor towards the remaining Zemindars as appear from the copy of the District Gazette enclosed.

7. It will be clear from a perusal of the Gazette, that no reason whatever is assigned for introducing these innovations; no complaint is noted, nor is any Order of Government made the specific ground. Under these circumstances your Petitioner has had ample ground for complaint, and getting no redress from the hands of the Agent, he now prefers this appeal in the hope that your Excellency in Council will no doubt consider it a matter of great importance both to your Petitioner and to the other Zemindars similarly situated, and render such redress as your Excellency in Council may deem proper.

For which act of favor your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

(Signed) V. RAMANUJA IYENGUR,
Vakeel, High Court.

MADRAS, *10th February* 1863.

No. 501 of 1863.

Referred to the Acting Agent for his remarks with reference to Government Order No. 493 of the 10th December 1862.

By order.
(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
16*th April* 1863.

No. 4. From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vizagapatam, 23rd April 1863, No. 176.

By endorsement dated 16th April instant, a petition* addressed to Government by the Zemindar of Bobbili has been forwarded to me, for my remarks.

* Returned.

2. The Zemindar complains of a Circular Order of the Agent, Mr. Fane, in the District Gazette, page 75, of November 9th, 1861, prescribing certain forms of address, to be used by the Zemindars of Vizagapatam in writing of themselves and other Zemindars.

3. The Petitioner is not dissatisfied with his own titles, but considers it beneath him to style certain other Zemindars in the way prescribed.

4. I do not see what he has to complain of. The forms of address published by Mr. Fane are certified by that Officer as those in vogue in the Collector's and Agent's Departments; and as lately as the 14th February last, the late Sudder Court amended a notice they had served on the Rajah of Vizianagrum to answer an appeal petition filed against him by the present Memorialist, on the Respondent demurring to sign a paper " in which he had not been allowed his usual titles," and further observed that the Agent should have brought the circumstance of the omitted designations to the notice of the Higher Court before having the notice served.

No. 5. ORDER THEREON, 2nd June 1863, No. 157.

The Agent is requested to inform the Government, with advertence to their Order of the 10th of December last, No. 493, whether the title of Maharajah is still retained in the Vernacular form of address to the Zemindar of Vizianagrum, and also, with reference to Mr. Smollett's letter recorded in Extract Minutes Consultation, 3rd February 1857, No. 131, what were the terms which, in that year, that Zemindar and the Petitioner agreed to observe in their mutual correspondence.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 6. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 30th April 1863, No. 4.

I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a printed copy of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, between Her Majesty and the Republic of Salvador.

TREATY of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, between Her Majesty and the Republic of Salvador.

Signed at Guatemala, October 24, 1862.

[*Ratifications exchanged at London, April* 16, 1863.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Salvador, being desirous to maintain and improve the relations of good understanding which happily subsist between them, and to promote the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects and citizens, have deemed it expedient to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, and have for that purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, George Benvenuto Mathew, Esquire, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Central America.

And His Excellency the President of the Republic of Salvador, Senor Doctor Don Mariano Padilla, Knight of the Royal American Order of Isabel la Católica;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland recognizes the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Salvador: Consequently there shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Salvador, throughout the whole extent of their Possessions and Territories, and between their subjects and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The two High Contracting Parties being desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the subjects or citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold all kinds of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatever nation to hold, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with native subjects or citizens. They shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the subjects or citizens of any country: and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation, commerce, and manufactures, which native subjects or citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws there established, to which native subjects or citizens are subjected.

The ships of war and post-office packets of each Contracting Party, respectively, shall have liberty to enter into all harbours, rivers, and places within the Territories of the other, to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come; to anchor there, and to remain and refit, subject always to the laws of the two countries respectively.

The High Contracting Parties further engage that neither will grant any favour to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other Contracting Party.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in regard to the coasting trade, the ships, subjects, and citizens, of each shall enjoy, in the Dominions and Territories of the other, the same privileges, and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner, as national vessels, and as native subjects and citizens.

ARTICLE IV.

The Contracting Parties likewise agree, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise can be from time to time lawfully imported into the British Dominions in British vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the Republic of Salvador; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or upon her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise can be from time to time lawfully imported into the Republic of Salvador in its own vessels, may be also imported in British vessels; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or upon her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other.

And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and that the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in British vessels, or in vessels of the Republic of Salvador.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British Dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Salvador, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Salvador of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British Dominions, than are or shall be payable on the same or the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any article to the Territories of the other, than such as are payable on the exportation of the same or the like article to any other foreign country.

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the Territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the same; or the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the Territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the Territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the same or the like article to the Territories of all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.

The subjects and citizens of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the Dominions, Possessions, and Territories of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects and citizens, or with the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nation, in regard to warehousing, transit, and re-export, and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE VII.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the preceding Articles are, to their full extent, applicable to British vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of Salvador, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic and their cargoes arriving in British ports, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country, and, in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on the said vessels or upon their cargoes, whether such cargoes shall consist of native or of foreign produce or manufacture.

ARTICLE IX.

All vessels which, according to the laws of Great Britain, are to be deemed British vessels and all vessels which, according to the laws of the Republic of Salvador, are to be deemed vessels of that Republic, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British vessels, and vessels of Salvador respectively.

ARTICLE X.

It is likewise agreed, that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other subjects or citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandize, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as subjects or citizens of the country in which they reside or are conducting their business, and to be subject to the laws of that country.

ARTICLE XI.

Whenever the citizens of either of the Contracting Parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or Dominions of the other, with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, thro' stress of whether, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, and all favor and protection shall be given to them for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE XII.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties should be wrecked on the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the owners, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized agents; and if there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the said ships, or parts of ships, furniture, appurtenances, goods, and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ship or vessel, shall be delivered to the British Consul or Vice-Consul, or to the Consul or Vice-Consul of the Republic of Salvador, in whose district the wreck may have taken place, upon being claimed by him, and on his giving a receipt or acknowledgment for the same; and upon payment by such Consul, Vice-Consul, owners, or agents, of only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and of the salvage and other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The charge for such salvage or other expenses shall be made and settled immediately, subject to such right of appeal on the part of the person paying the same as may exist in the respective countries. The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption; in which case they shall be liable only to the same duties as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

ARTICLE XIII.

The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the Territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives, the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge, than is payable by subjects or citizens of the country. In every case the subjects and citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof—British subjects from the Territory of Salvador; and Salvador citizens from the British Territory, freely, and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, and without having to pay any other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of the country are liable.

ARTICLE XIV.

Both Contracting Parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the subjects or citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the Territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice, for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the native subjects or citizens of the country; for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or employ, in the prosecution or defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunal in all cases which may concern them and shall enjoy in such cases all the rights and privileges accorded to native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE XV.

In the event of any subject or citizen of either of the two Contracting Parties dying without will or testament in the Dominions or Territories of the other Contracting Party, or in the absence of lawful heirs or representatives, the Consul-General, Council, or Acting Consul of the nation to which the deceased may belong, shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit, have the right, after a duly made and attested inventory has been signed by him to take possession and charge of the property which the deceased may have left, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, giving immediate notice of the death to the authorities of the country.

ARTICLE XVI.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Republic of Salvador, and the citizens of the Republic of Salvador residing in the Dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any ordinary or extraordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is agreed and covenanted that neither of the High Contracting Parties shall knowingly receive into, or retain in, its service, any subjects or citizens of the other Party who have deserted from the naval or military service of that other Party; but that, on the contrary, each of the Contracting Parties shall respectively discharge from its service any such deserters, upon being required by the other Party to do so.

And it is further agreed, that if any of the crew of any merchant vessel of either Contracting Party shall desert from such vessel within any port in the Territory of the other Party, the authorities of such port and Territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the Consul of the Party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul; and any person knowingly protecting or harbouring such deserters shall be liable to punishment.

ARTICLE XVIII.

British subjects residing in the Territories of the Republic of Salvador shall enjoy the most perfect and entire liberty of conscience, without being annoyed, molested, or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion, in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship destined for that purpose: Provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to Divine worship, and the respect due to the laws of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury British subjects who may die in the Territories of the Republic of Salvador, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by British subjects for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise or upon any account.

In like manner, the citizens of Salvador shall enjoy within the Dominions of Her Britannic Majesty a fect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion within private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship destined for that purpose, agreeably to the laws of those Dominions.

ARTICLE XIX.

For the better security of commerce between the subjects and citizens of the two High Contracting Parties, it is agreed that if at any time any rupture, or any interruption of friendly intercourse should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of them, established in the Territories of the other, who may reside upon the coasts, shall be allowed six months, and those who may reside in the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and to dispose of their property; and a safe conduct shall be given to them to embark at the port which they themselves shall select. The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties who may be established in the Dominions or Territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or other occupation or employment, shall be allowed to remain and continue in the exercise of the said trade or occupation, notwithstanding the interruption of friendship between the two countries, in the free enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, so long as they behave peaceably and observe the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained.

ARTICLE XX.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the Dominions and Territories of the other Party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the Dominions or Territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank, belonging to the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for the term of twenty years from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and if neither Party shall notify to the other its intention of terminating the same, twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said Treaty shall continue binding on both Parties beyond the said twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the Parties may notify to the other its intention of terminating it.

ARTICLE XXII.

The present Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, shall be ratified; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible within six months from this date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective Seals.

Done at Guatemala, the twenty-fourth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.) GEORGE B. MATHEW.
(L.S.) MARIANO PADILLA.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 3rd June 1863, No. 158.

Ordered to be published in the Fort Saint George Gazette.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 8. Read the following letter from CLEMENT DALE, Esq., Receiver of the Carnatic Property; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 22nd May 1863, No. 81.

1. I do myself the honor of reporting for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that amongst the property belonging to His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, is a house and compound at Saint Thomé known by the name of "the Admiralty House."

2. The older Deeds relating to this property I have not been able to trace and identify; but I have had handed to me a Certificate, dated the 23rd August 1842, No. 3,241, under the hand and Seal of Mr. A. Robertson, the then Collector of Madras, in favor of the late Nabob, wherein the land is stated to measure Cawnies 11-20-880.

3. As persons would not enter into transactions for lending money direct with the Nabob, His Highness in many instances, conveyed property to Goolam Mahomed Saib, who thereupon raised money for the use of the Nabob on mortgage of the premises so conveyed to him. On the 10th of April 1854, the Nabob conveyed "the Admiralty House" to Goolam Mahomed Saib, who thereupon raised Rupees 20,000 from one Adulroy, and by Deed, dated the 11th of April 1854, mortgaged the premises to him as a security. That mortgage was paid off by raising a similar sum from Govindram and Jaya Gopaul Doss.

4. The Nabob died before the mortgage was due; as did also Govindram; whereupon Jaya Gopaul Doss, as the surviving partner preferred a claim to the Supreme Court under the provisions of Act No. 30 of 1858 which was allowed; the amount declared to be due has been paid by me; and Jaya Gopaul Doss, with the concurrence of Goolam Mahomed Saib, has conveyed the premises to me.

5. I was informed that in 1853, His late Highness let this house to Mr. George Richardson at a monthly rent of Rupees 70. The house required considerable repairs, but the Nabob had not funds, and it was arranged that Mr. George Richardson should effect the repairs; and that he should re-pay himself, with interest on his outlay at 6 per cent. from the rent. I procured Mr. Richardson's account, which I examined and adjusted, and have since paid the small balance due upon it.

6. I am now therefore prepared to offer the premises for sale.

7. I forward a copy of the plan endorsed on the Collector's Certificate of the 23rd August 1842; as also a description of the premises marked A.

8. And with reference to the Proceedings of Government noted in the margin, I do myself the honor of soliciting, that a "Title Deed," may be issued to me for the land, &c., comprised in that description, and that in issuing such Title Deed the boundaries, &c., of the premises may be introduced therein in accordance with the paper marked A, so far as the form in use will admit.

Proceedings of Government, 5th August 1859, No. 1,053, and 21st September 1859, No. 1,271, Revenue Department.

9. In making this application I submit for the consideration of His Excellency in Council that it is clear that the land has been treated by Government as freehold, the more especially as I understand no quit-rent has been paid to Government by the late Nabob for the premises.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 3rd June 1863, No. 159.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing letter and its enclosures be furnished to the Revenue Department, in view to a Freehold Title Deed being issued for the premises referred to, as requested by the Receiver of the Carnatic Property.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 10. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 18th May 1863, No. 856.

Communicating copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue on the subject of grain imported into, consumed in, and exported from, the French Settlements, and concurring with the Board that no extension of the existing concession, by which grain is allowed to be exported from British Territory by land into Pondicherry free of duty, to grain imported by Sea from British ports, is requisite or expedient at present. (Vide Proceedings Revenue Department, dated 18th May 1863, Nos. 206 & 207.)

No. 11. ORDER THEREON, 4th June 1863, No. 160.

To be recorded.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 12. Read the following letter from E. B. FOORD, Esq., Acting Collector of Kistna District; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Dindy, 19th May 1863, No. 5.

1. I have the honor to enclose a petition from Munsur-ud-Dowlah Mirza Zainul-ud-Din Khan Bahadur, to the Honorable the Governor in Council, soliciting permission to proceed to Karbala and Mecca on pilgrimage, and to be absent for 5 years; and beg to recommend the same for the favorable consideration of Government.

2. Should the leave solicited be granted, the necessary security will be taken from the Petitioner to refund whatever sum may be overdrawn by his Agent, in the event of his death whilst on pilgrimage.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
FORT SAINT GEORGE.

The humble Petition of MUNSUR-UD-DOWLAH MIRZA ZAINUL-UD-DIN KHAN BAHADUR of Masulipatam.

With utmost submission I beg leave to represent to your Excellency that I having determined to proceed to Karabala and Mecca on pilgrimage, have appointed my brother-in-law Mubarak Dowlah Mirzah Soobhan Alli Khan Bahadur, who is a very honest man to be my Agent during my absence to draw my monthly pension of Rupees 150 through his Vakeel from the Treasury of the Collector of the Kistna District and pay my brothers and sisters their respective allowances out of it, and remit the remainder to me, I am prepared to furnish security to refund to Government whatever sum may be overdrawn by my Agent in the event of my death whilst on pilgrimage.

I therefore very humbly beg to pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to do me the favor to grant me (5) five years' leave to enable me to perform pilgrimage to the above said holy places, and authorize the Collector of Kistna District to disburse my monthly pension to my abovenamed Agent's Vakeel during my absence.

For which, I as in duty bound shall ever pray.

منصورالدوله مرزا زین العابدین خان بهادر

MASULIPATAM,
5th May 1863.

No. 13. ORDER THEREON, 6th June 1863, No. 161.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Munsur-ud-Dowlah Mirza Zainul-ud-Din Khan Bahadur to visit Mecca and Karbala, and to be absent for a period of five years.

2. The Collector of the Kistna District will disburse the Petitioner's monthly stipend to the Agent nominated by him to draw it, on his furnishing adequate security for the refund of any sum that may be overdrawn; and he will see that the allowances payable out of it to the members of the family are not withheld in any case.

3. The Collector will call the Petitioner's attention to the Notification of the Government of India, dated 3rd March last, No. 71, published at page 493 of the Fort Saint George Gazette of the 27th idem, and ascertain from him whether he would wish to be furnished with a passport to support his claim to British Consular Protection.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 14. Read the following letter from Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 2nd June 1863, No. 136.

I have the honor to submit a letter* addressed to me this day by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, and beg to be informed whether I am at liberty to pay to Azeez-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, on his own receipt, the sum of Rupees 3,00,000, about to be drawn by the Prince.

* Requested to be returned.

2. On former occasions† the Government Order sanctioning the payment of the money, has also specified by name the person to whom the payment should be made on His Highness' account. In the present instance however (G. O., dated 27th May 1863, No. 153) no name but that of His Highness is mentioned.

† G. O., 27th July 1860, No. 453.
G. O., 12th January 1861, No. 29.

No. 15. ORDER THEREON, 6th June 1863, No. 163.

Resolved, accordingly, that the Secretary and Treasurer to the Madras Bank be authorized to disburse the sum of Rupees (3,00,000) three lacs to Azeez-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, on his receipt, he having been nominated by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor to receive the amount from the arrears of stipend undrawn by His Highness.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 16. Read the following letter from WILLIAM FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Trevandrum, 29th May 1863, No. 40.

I have the honor to transmit* a packet containing two original letters from His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, one to the address of Her Majesty the Queen, and the other to that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which His Highness the Rajah requests His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to forward. Two authenticated copies of each of His Highness' letters are herewith enclosed.

* Per Banghy.

To Her Most Excellent Majesty ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA,
By the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

From His Highness SREE PALMANABHA DAUSA VUNCHEE BAULA RAMA VURMAH KOOLASHAGARA KIREEDA PADEE MUNNAY SULTAN MAHARAUJ RAJAH RAMA RAJAH BAHAUDUR SHAMSHEER JUNG,
Rajah of Travancore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

Filling as your Majesty does the Throne of a vast Empire, and dispensing the blessings of a wise and benevolent protection to the Princes and Chiefs of India, your Majesty cannot, I am sure, be unprepared to hear that the recent marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is an event which has deeply engaged the interest of myself and my family.

The world acknowledges the felicity of the union; and I approach your Majesty with my respectful but affectionate congratulations on the auspicious occasion.

May the Common Father of us all vouchsafe the best blessings of life to the illustrious and happy pair.

I have the privilege to address your Majesty on your Majesty's Birthday, and gladly avail myself of the opportunity to express to your Majesty my heartfelt wishes for the long continuance of your Majesty's health and strength to enable your Majesty affectionately to watch over for many years more, the advancing happiness of that large section of the human race, whose destinies are in the hands of the British Government.

With sentiments of deep respect and attachment.

I beg to subscribe myself,
Your Majesty's most devoted,
faithful Friend and Servant.
SIGN MANUAL.

PALACY,
TREVANDRUM, TRAVANCORE,
24th May 1863.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES,
Duke of Cornwall, &c., &c., &c., &c.

From His Highness SREE PALMANABHA DAUSA VUNCHEE BAULA RAMA VURMAH KOOLASHAGARA KIREEDA PADEE MUNNAY SULTAN MAHARAUJ RAJAH RAMA RAJAH BAHAUDUR SHAMSHEER JUNG,
Rajah of Travancore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

The happy marriage of the Heir Apparent of a vast Empire cannot of course fail to engage deeply the interest of all those who have the privilege to be under its protection. But there are obvious circumstances connected with the event recently celebrated, which make it of special interest.

Participating as I largely do, in the solid advantages of British protection, I feel it my duty, as indeed it is a real pleasure, to offer your Royal Highness my affectionate yet respectful congratulations on this auspicious occasion, and my warmest wishes for the continued and complete happiness of the illustrious pair.

I trust your Royal Highness will permit me to take this opportunity to express my feelings of strong attachment and steady devotion to the Royal House of England.

PALACY,
TREVANDRUM, TRAVANCORE,
24th May 1863.

I beg to subscribe myself,
Your Royal Highness' most devoted,
faithful Friend and Servant.
SIGN MANUAL.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, 8th June 1863, No. 164.

Ordered that the addresses received with the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 18. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 8th June 1863, No. 986.

Issuing to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property a Freehold Title Deed for the premises at Saint Thomé known by the name of Admiralty House. (Vide Proceedings Revenue Department, dated 8th June 1863, Nos. 114 & 115.)

No. 19. ORDER THEREON, 11th June 1863, No. 167.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 20. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, dated 3rd June 1863, No, 1,821.

Sanctioning, as proposed by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, the destruction of the unserviceable Guns within the Mysore territory. (Vide Proceedings Military Department, dated 3rd June 1863, Nos. 62—64.)

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 11th June 1863, No. 168.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following papers :—

No. 22. From J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Acting Accountant General; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 26th February 1863, No. 400.

Book and Adjustment Department.

It is with much regret that I find myself constrained to bring to the notice of Government, the hindrance to business caused by the Government Agent at Chepauk, by neglecting to answer letters addressed to him.

So far back as February last, he was requested in a letter from this Office, number and date as per margin, to state how a sum of Rupees 6,219-12-8, being the net proceeds of two gardens sold at Trichinopoly, had been disposed of.

25th February 1862, No. 4,002.

In March, a reminder, number and date as per margin, was sent to him. On the 15th May he requested certain accounts, then in this office, to be furnished to him. These were sent on the 23rd May.

26th March 1862, No. 4,434.

On the 16th May, a second reminder was sent.
On the 21st June, a third.
On the 20th August, a fourth.
On the 22nd September, a fifth.
On the 6th December, a sixth.
On the 30th January 1863, a seventh;

and last reminder was sent, and in this he was informed, that unless an answer was immediately sent, the circumstance would be brought to the notice of Government.

On the 6th February, I received a letter from the Agent, to say a reply would be shortly sent but up to this date; none has been received.

In another letter from this Office, dated 6th May 1862, No. 76, he was called upon to explain why the Carnatic Pensioners at Secunderabad were paid in Hyderabad Rupees, instead of Government.

On the 15th May, he replied that a reference would be made to Government on the subject.

A reminder was sent on the 9th July 1862, No. 1,522.
A second, on 22nd September 1862, No. 3,173.
A third, on 6th December 1862, 4,942.
And a fourth, 31st January 1863, No. 5,863;

but, as yet, no answer has been received.

Another letter dated 4th August 1862, No. 2,128, was addressed to him, requesting the transmission of attested copies of the Dewani Mab accounts.

A reminder was sent 24th October 1862, No. 3,941.
A second on the 9th December 1862, No. 4,986.
A third on the 31st January 1863, No. 5,864.

No reply has, as yet, been received to this.

As the Agent will pay no attention to the letters addressed to him by this office, I beg to submit the case for such orders as the Government may think fit.

No. 23. From R. W. LODWICK, Esq., Acting Accountant General; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort Saint George, 10th June 1863, No. 65.

Book and Adjustment Department.

I have the honor to request the favor of your attention to letter from this Office, No. 400, dated 26th February last, and to beg that you will move the Government to pass orders on the same, as the business of this Office is very much delayed by the non receipt of replies from the Government Agent at Chepauk, to the calls made on him.

2. It will be observed, the Order of Government in the Political Department, No. 56, dated 13th February 1862, remains to this day undisposed of, and this is owing to the above cause.

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 12th June 1863, No. 169.

The first of the letters above recorded was forwarded to the Government Agent at Chepauk on the 17th March last for his early explanation; but none appears to have been furnished by that Officer. Major Wilson will now be directed to send an immediate reply to the reference made him on the above date, with full explanation of the delay in answering the Accountant General's letters.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 25. Read the following letter from W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Trevandrum, 29th May 1863, No. 41.

The Dewan of Cochin having requested me to procure for the use of the Nair Troops of that Sirkar, 300 Muskets from the Arsenal at Madras, I have the honor to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to sanction the issue of the required number of Flint Muskets from the said Arsenal on payment being made for the same.

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 13th June 1863, No. 171.

The Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines is requested to issue, for the use of the Nair Troops of the Cochin Sirkar, 300 Flint Muskets on payment being made for the same.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 27. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 8th June 1863, No. 992.

Sanctioning an arrangement for the shipment of goods at Narrakal during the monsoon months, provided they are duly cleared from the Custom House at British Cochin and covered by its manifests. } (Vide Proceedings Revenue Department, dated 8th June 1863, Nos. 126—129.)

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 16th June 1863, No. 172.

Communicated to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, with reference to his letter, dated 9th April last, No. 28.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 29. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 11th June 1863, No. 1,023.

Communicating for consideration paragraph 12 of Mr. Pelly's Report, requesting formal sanction to the pay of the Superintendent of Kandans employed in the Kurnool District, and paragraph 18 relative to the Agency Establishment in South Arcot. } (Vide Proceedings Revenue Department, dated 11th June 1863, Nos. 191 and 192.)

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 19th June 1863, No. 173.

The necessity of the employment of a Superintendent of Kandans in the Kurnool District having been admitted by Government, no further order on the subject is now required.

2. The proposed increase of 3 Rupees to the pay of the French Writer in the Special Agency Department at Cuddalore is sanctioned. The cost of the establishment will be debited to the Political Department.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 31. Read the following letter from Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 13th June 1863, No. 153.

I have the honor to forward herewith for the orders of Government, a letter* addressed to me by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, dated 12th June 1863.

* Requested to be returned.

His Highness Azeem Jah Bahadoor presents his compliments to Major R. S. Wilson, Government Agent Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and with reference to his letter No. 144 of 1863, begs to mention, for submission to Government, that when His Highness asked for three lacs of Rupees sanctioned by Government, he had no idea that he would be subject to Income Tax, but now observing on the face of the receipt enclosed in the above letter that Rupees 11,953, &c., are to be deducted, His Highness requests that he may be exempted from it until he draws the whole amount accumulated on his account, and that the said sum of Rupees 11,953, &c., now deducted out of the three lacs of Rupees may be returned to Azeez-ool-Moolk Bahadoor.

SHADY MAHAL,
12th June 1863.

No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 20th June 1863, No. 174.

The Government Agent at Chepauk will inform His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, that his request to be exempted from the Income Tax until he has drawn the whole amount of his stipend, cannot be complied with.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 33. MEMORANDUM by the Honorable the PRESIDENT, dated 16th June 1863.

I send Mr. Fisher's answer to a note addressed to him, by my direction, enclosing an Extract from one of the papers alluding to an *apparent* job on the part of the Dewan. I do not think that the explanation is in any way satisfactory. If we are to maintain a Resident for the purpose of watching over the expenditure of the Rajah, he ought surely to look into such jobs; the idea of giving a pension to two young lives, instead of an increase of salary to the Dewan, is one to which of course the Dewan would not object. I do not recollect any thing about a promise of a pension of 500 Rupees in any of the former correspondence.

What the Resident should carefully watch over is, the tendency on the part of Native Officials to impose on the Rajah. I would gladly back him up in any representations he might make, which had for their object to check such system of plunder.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

MY DEAR COLONEL DENISON, TREVANDRUM, *10th June* 1863.

Having now made myself acquainted with the points with which I was previously ignorant, I can reply fully, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, to the question put in your note of the 3rd instant.

The statements to which you allude are correct as far as regards the grant of land, a house, presents, and a remission of revenue; and the Neet issued by the Rajah is, I believe, pretty correctly rendered.

The Dewan informs me that this is the case, but mentioned circumstances which should, I think, be noted in judging of the fairness of the statements published.

The land valued at Rupees 50,000, was waste when granted, and had long been so; but the Dewan says, that it had been denied to others, was granted to him on favorable terms, and will well repay the outlay of capital. He states that the gift of Rupees 10,000 was, as the Neet shows, paid from a fund arising from his having for some time received only half the salary of his office, and to which he had a fair claim.

He denies having applied for the payment of his pension to his sons as the Neet implies, though he accepted the offer when an increase of pay was refused.

This one statement is, I think, borne out by what passed on the subject between His Highness and myself, and I had better perhaps enclose the Rajah's notes with copies of my replies. It appeared to me that the Rajah's intention having been made known to the Dewan (which it seems there was an intention to imply in the first note), the shape in which the arrangement was made, did not afford me room for withholding my assent, to what, as an addition of pay, I did not deem objectionable.

The subject was not referred to by the Rajah when I visited the Palace after my arrival here, though I had pointed out the opportunity that would be afforded for hearing more of his views, and I attributed this to His Highness having seen that after communicating his intentions to the Dewan, there was nothing more to be done.

I see from the form in which the Neet is worded, that it was *intended* to create the impression that the Dewan had applied for the payment of his pension to his sons; but I think the Rajah clearly intimates that the proposal was his own.

I was aware that the Dewan had received Rupees 10,000 as a present, I think on the occasion of the Ranee's marriage, but knew nothing of the previous gifts or of the arrangements about the land; and although he has evidently been too pressing, considering the liberality with which he had hitherto been treated, he has in reality perhaps hardly received the amount stated by "Fact," and is made to apply for a favor which will be viewed as peculiar in the light of a spontaneous arrangement of the Rajah's, though it may not be without precedent in this country.

The perusal of the enclosed correspondence will, I fear, prove troublesome; but it seems better to submit it, than to attempt to describe what passed. I have excluded, however, from my answers matter which does not bear on the question, but to the Rajah's questions and the Peermade Hills.

Your note reached me on Sunday evening, and I only heard of the letter signed "Fact" late on Saturday.

Tuesday being the Dewan's day for transacting business with me, I awaited that opportunity of referring to this subject, and you will see from what I have said that his answers were very frank. I should have done so with reference to what I read on Saturday evening under any circumstances.

As I pointed out to the Rajah, there was no necessity for granting any thing at all, and if any wish to comply with a request which the establishment of a precedent rendered inconvenient, existed at all, I indicated modes of doing it at some future period, in a manner apparently more satisfactory than that selected.

Other salaries have been increased, and further expenditure in that direction is contemplated.

In one instance at any rate, before experiment had nearly demonstrated the possibility of modifying the monopolies without submitting to such losses as were anticipated, one salary at any rate was raised for good and sufficient reasons, and in a proportion (if not in amount), larger than that here complained of.

On Monday evening the Rajah called here, and though he talked freely about the Brigade, and alluded to the Observatory in a manner which led me to suppose he would refer to this letter, he did not do so, and I felt a difficulty in bringing forward the subject, because his Neet was so much at variance with what he had written to me.

I ought perhaps before closing this to observe, that the men discharged from the Nair Brigade are merely transferred to the Civil Department on the pay hitherto given, and that it is intended to apply all saving effected in the reduction of one European Officer, to the further improvement of the Police.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) W. FISHER.

Colonel C. A. Denison, &c., &c., &c.

My Dear Sir,

25th April 1863.

The Dewan wrote me an application for an increase of 500 Rupees to his pay, 2,000 Rupees; but I told him that as the Dewan's pay has been since more than half a century a quite fixed one, I could not with propriety make any change either by making an increase or decrease to it. However, as the Dewan seems to be very anxious to have some addition to his present emolument, I would propose the following arrangement, instead of giving him a regular increase to his actual pay. I have already given him an assurance, with the concurrence of Mr. Maltby, that a pension of 500 Rupees will be granted to him on his retirement from the post of the Dewan; but I think that promised pension may be settled in the name of both of his sons while he is in service, only provided such an arrangement would meet with your concurrence; the Dewan says that this will be equally satisfactory to him.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) RAMA VURMAH.

COPY.

Dear Highness,

I have been unable to reply to your note of the 25th instant, during my rapid journey down from Maryville, but take the earliest opportunity of doing so, now that I have reached Quilon.

Though I do not think that the Minister's salary could be deemed extravagantly high, had it been your Highness' pleasure to comply with the Dewan's request, it is sufficient that your Highness objects to raising his salary, which has for a series of years been that of the Dewan for the time being, and I do not therefore see occasion for any thing being done in lieu of granting the Dewan's request in the shape in which it was put.

Should your Highness hereafter see fit to gratify your Minister, it might perhaps be done on the completion of some term of satisfactory and energetic service, as by such an arrangement your Highness' object would be attained without establishing a precedent, whilst succeeding Dewans would strive to merit so honorable a token of their Sovereign's personal esteem and high appreciation of continued and distinguished service. As I believe, your Highness is already aware I have received a formal communication from the Governor General announcing his departure from Calcutta, and should it be agreeable to your Highness, I purpose to deliver it as soon after my arrival in Trevandrum, as it may be convenient to grant me an unofficial interview.

Should I have mistaken your Highness' views in the subject matter of this note, I hope to avail myself of that occasion for becoming further acquainted with them.

* * * *
* * * *

(Signed) W. FISHER.

Quilon.
2nd June 1863.

5th May 1863.

My Dear Sir,

In reply to your kind note of the 2nd, I hope I may be permitted to say that I was not able to understand clearly your opinion expressed in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs on the subject of the Dewan's late application to me. I am still of opinion that in consideration of several reasons, the Dewan's fixed pay should not be raised under any circumstance; but as I have already told the Dewan that some arrangement can be made conveniently as regards the promised pension, I think it may be settled with your concurrence, as I proposed in my former note as a special favor to the Dewan's family which his successors cannot of course claim as a precedent. The Dewan had some days ago mentioned to me that you have received a Kureetah from the Governor General, and I shall be very happy to receive it at any time after your return to the Capital; hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you soon in good health.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) RAMA VURMAH.

DEAR HIGHNESS, QUILON, *6th May* 1863.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your Highness' note of the 5th instant. When replying to that of the 25th ultimo, I did not feel certain that I understood your Highness' views, and I seem to have overlooked the fact that they had been made known to the Dewan.

It certainly occurred to me that some other course, not capable of being used as a precedent, might be adopted in lieu of granting at once (in the name of the Dewan's sons), the pension your Highness has promised the Minister on his retirement, but as your Highness prefers this mode of granting the Dewan's request, I see no reason why it should not be adopted.

With many thanks for the kind wishes you are good enough to express.

(Signed) W. FISHER.

MY DEAR COLONEL DENISON, TREVANDRUM, *12th June* 1863.

With reference to the information given in my note of the 10th instant, I think it desirable to state that in introducing Mr. Barton, the Civil Engineer, to the Rajah to-day, I availed myself of the opportunity to obtain a private interview with His Highness.

On my referring to the letter signed "Fact," the Rajah told me that its statements were on the main correct; that the request for an increase of pay had been greatly pressed, advantage being taken of his anxiety to avoid all unpleasantness and annoyance which it was in the Minister's power to create, and that he had made the arrangement about the pension contrary to his own real wishes.

Under these circumstances it appears desirable that I should take further action in the matter, and as the Rajah has now fully opened his mind to me, I think I can do so successfully.

The case however being in a manner under the notice of His Excellency the Governor, I shall be very careful not to do any thing that can possibly cause embarrassment, with reference to any instructions my former note may elicit.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) W. FISHER.

To Colonel C. A. Denison, &c., &c., &c.

No. 33 A. MINUTE by the Honorable T. PYCROFT, dated 17th June 1863.

I have read the papers which accompanied the above Memorandum with much regret, as they tend greatly to modify the high opinion which I have hitherto entertained of Madava Row, Dewan of Travancore.

2. Madava Row was appointed Dewan of Travancore by the late Rajah in 1858, or five years ago. He obtained this honorable and important office, at an early age, and after but a short period of service under the Sirkar.

3. The salary of the Dewan is Rupees 2,000 per mensem. It is double that of the best appointment* held by any Native under the Madras Government. It is four times that of a Principal Sudder Ameen, and more than three times that of a first Class Uncovenanted Assistant in this Presidency. When the difference in the expense of living, education of children in England, &c., is taken into account, the Dewanship of Travancore is, no doubt, a more lucrative office to a Native, than a Collectorate or Judgeship—or, I might say even the Residency of Travancore itself—is to a Covenanted Civil Servant.

* Judge of the Small Cause Court at Madras.

4. From the statements in the letter signed "Fact" to the Athenæum Newspaper, which are admitted by Mr. Fisher to be substantially correct, it seems that soon after the accession† of the present Rajah, Madava Row obtained from him "a good large house and an extensive landed property to "the value of Rupees 50,000." The land when granted, the Dewan says, was and had long been waste. It was granted to him at first at the moderate land tax of one-seventh of the produce, which shortly after the Rajah's return from Madras was reduced to the nearly peppercorn rate of one-twentieth.

† In October 1860.

5. On the occasion of his daughter's marriage he received from the Rajah a present of about three thousand Rupees.

6. At another time he received in one lump for building a house for himself a sum of Rupees 10,000, besides permission to fell the necessary timber.

The Dewan states that this sum of Rupees 10,000 was, as the Neet shows, paid from a fund arising from his having for some time received only half the salary of his office, and to which he had a fair claim.

It does not clearly appear whether this half salary had been drawn by any other party. I conclude not—else there must now have been a double payment. It does not however seem that any reference was made to the Resident, or that he was cognizant of the arrangement.

7. In April last the Dewan applied to the Rajah for an increase of Rupees 500 to his salary. The Rajah was averse to making any change in the salary, which, as he observed, had long been fixed at its present amount, but he asked the advice of the Resident whether in lieu of giving the increase in this form, it might not be effected by granting to each of the Dewan's sons—lads of 12 and 8 years old—allowances of Rupees 250 each, during their father's employment, as though in anticipation of the pension of Rupees 500 per mensem, to which the Dewan would become entitled on his retirement from the service of the Sirkar.

Mr. Fisher agreed with the Rajah that the Dewan's pay should not be raised, at least until he had "completed some term of satisfactory and energetic service." He did not at first answer the Rajah's suggestion in regard to the allowance to Madava Row's sons; but on being reminded by the Rajah of the omission, he wrote that "as His Highness preferred this mode of granting the Dewan's request, he saw no reason why it should not be adopted." A Neet or Royal Order conferring the allowances was thereon issued accordingly.

8. The present Rajah ascended the Musnud in 1860, so that in the brief space of less than three years the Dewan has obtained from him land and money to the amount of 63,000 Rupees, besides getting his salary increased 25 per cent. All this at a time when the state of the Travancore finances is made the reason for continuing burdensome monopolies, and when the salaries of the Judges of the High Court of Travancore are "barely sufficient."

From Resident, 1st March 1861.

9. I cannot think that the Resident has in this matter shown the judgment that might have been expected of him. Even if he had not been directly referred to by the Rajah, it would have been his duty, had he by any means become acquainted with this pressure upon him to have advised him not to give way to it. When Mr. Fisher was actually consulted by him as to raising the pay of the Dewan, he should clearly have pointed out to the Rajah that the Dewan's salary was ample, and should certainly have objected to such a preposterous measure as that of giving his pension retrospective effect by conferring it, during his tenure of office, upon his children.

10. It remains to decide what steps should now be taken. What has been done already cannot now be re-called. We cannot ask the Rajah to withdraw his grants or cancel his Neets; but I would write to the Resident to the effect above remarked, would desire him to inform the Rajah that the Government could not but think that his liberality towards his Minister, to whatever kindly feeling owing, had yet been carried beyond what the occasion demanded. The Dewan too might be told that his conduct in thus aggrandizing himself was not what the Government had been led to expect from his previous character, or becoming his high office—and that they must look to see in him for the future greater disinterestedness, and a better sense of what was due to his position.

11. I have heard that the Dewan has of late been filling all vacant appointments of any consequence with Bramins from Tanjore. I do not know whether this be so, but the Resident might be requested to send a list of all the appointments lately made, and exhibiting the nationality of the men put into them. Should the result be as stated, the Resident might properly point out to the Rajah how objectionable it is, and how much it must conduce to his unpopularity, if in Travancore public offices be given to strangers in preference to the children of the soil.

12. I had written the above when Mr. Fisher's second letter of the 12th instant reached me. We must now I suppose await a further communication from him. Meanwhile, I let the above Minute stand.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT.

No. 33 B. MINUTE by the Honorable the PRESIDENT, dated 18th June 1863.

I quite concur in the view taken by Mr. Pycroft of the conduct of the Dewan, and should make the representation to the Rajah without delay. It would be hopeless after what we have seen of the tendency of the Resident to expect any energetic action from him, and it would be better to strengthen his hands at once by an expression of the feelings of the Government than to await the result of his next move.

I should, as suggested, state to the Rajah the opinion of the Government of the conduct of the Dewan, and point out to him that such lavish generosity to an individual is not likely to enhance the opinion formed of his judgment and discretion either here, in Calcutta, or in England, while it is certain to encourage feelings of discontent among the other Officers of his Government.

I should speak very plainly to Madava Row, who is more like a vulture preying on a carcass, than a *responsible* Minister. He holds his office during the pleasure of the Government *practically* I suppose.

I should also animadvert strongly upon Fisher's conduct; his business was to support the Rajah against the undue pressure exercised upon him by Madava Row, instead of which he has sided with him. I believe that he is afraid of the man whose energy has imposed upon his facility.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 22nd June 1863, No. 175.

The attention of His Excellency the President having been drawn to a letter which appeared in the "Athenæum" Newspaper signed "Fact," containing certain strictures on the conduct of T. Madava Row, the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, in inducing His Highness t[illegible] salary by conferring a pension on his children; the Resident was requested to ascertain whether there was any truth in the statements in question.

2. Mr. Fisher's reply shows that the statements made in the letter referred to are substantially correct. It appears that soon after the accession of the present Rajah, Madava Row obtained from him "a good large house and an extensive landed property to the value of Rupees 50,000." The land when granted, the Dewan says, was, and had long been, waste. It was granted to him at first at the moderate land tax of one-seventh of the produce, which, shortly after the Rajah's return from Madras, was reduced to one-twentieth. On the occasion of his daughter's marriage, Madava Row received from the Rajah a present of about three thousand Rupees.

3. At another time he received in one lump, for building a house for himself, a sum of Rupees 10,000, besides permission to fell the necessary timber. The Dewan states that this sum of Rupees 10,000 was, as the Neet shows, paid from a fund arising from his having for some time received only half the salary of his office, and to which he had a fair claim. It does not clearly appear whether this half salary had been drawn by any other party. The Government conclude not—else there must now have been a double payment. It does not, however, seem that any reference was made to the Resident, or that he was cognizant of the arrangement.

4. In April last the Dewan applied to the Rajah for an increase of Rupees 500 to his salary. The Rajah was averse to making any change in the salary, which, as he observed, had long been fixed at its present amount; but he asked the advice of the Resident whether, in lieu of giving the increase in this form, it might not be effected by granting to each of the Dewan's sons, lads of 12 and 8 years old, allowances of 250 Rupees each, during their father's employment, as though in anticipation of the pension of Rupees 500 per mensem, to which the Dewan would become entitled on his retirement from the service of the Sirkar. Mr. Fisher agreed with the Rajah that the Dewan's pay should not be raised, at least until he had "completed some term of satisfactory and energetic service," he did not at first answer the Rajah's suggestion in regard to the allowance to Madava Row's sons; but on being reminded by the Rajah of the omission, he wrote that, "as His Highness preferred this mode of granting the Dewan's request, he saw no reason why it should not be adopted." A Neet, or royal order, conferring the allowances was thereon issued accordingly.

5. The present Rajah ascended the Musnud in 1860, so that in the brief space of less than three years the Dewan has obtained from him land and money to the amount of 63,000 Rupees, besides getting his salary increased 25 per cent.; all this at a time when the state of the Travan-

core finances is made the reason for continuing burdensome monopolies, and when the salaries of the Judges of the High Court of Travancore are "barely sufficient."

6. The salary hitherto received by the Dewan was Rupees 2,000 per mensem. It is double that of the best appointment* held by any Native under the Madras Government; it is four times that of a Principal Sudder Ameen, and more than three times that of a first class Uncovenanted Assistant in this Presidency. When the difference in the expense of living, education of children in England, &c., is taken into account, the Dewanship of Travancore is, no doubt, a far more lucrative office to a Native, than a Collectorate, or Judgeship, or even the Residency of Travancore itself, is to a Covenanted Civil Servant.

* Judge of the Small Cause Court at Madras.

7. The Governor in Council considers the course which has been taken by Madava Row in obtaining from the Rajah three large additions to the emoluments of his highly paid office by no means creditable to him or consistent with what the Government had been led to expect from his previous character. The Resident will communicate these remarks to Madava Row, and will inform him that unless he shall for the future evince greater disinterestedness and a better sense of what is due to his high office, the Government will be constrained to recommend his removal. Mr. Fisher will at the same time intimate to His Highness the Rajah that, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, his liberality towards his Minister, to whatever kindly feeling owing, has been carried beyond what the occasion demanded, and that such lavish generosity to an individual, while in the present state of the Travancore Provinces it is unfair to the country, is certain to produce feelings of discontent among the other Officers of his Government.

8. The Governor in Council is constrained to observe that the Resident has not shown the judgment that might have been expected of him in dealing with this matter. Even if he had not been directly referred to by the Rajah, it would have been his duty, had he, by any means, became acquainted with the pressure which was being put upon His Highness by the Dewan, to advise him not to yield to it. When Mr. Fisher was actually asked by the Rajah as to raising the pay of the Dewan, it was clearly his duty to point out to His Highness that the Dewan's salary was ample; and he should certainly have objected to such a preposterous measure as that of giving Madava Row a pension in anticipation of his retirement by conferring it during the tenure of office upon his children.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 35. Read the following letter from W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Peermade, 1st April 1863, No. 27.

The re-establishment of a Chowkey for the collection of transit duties on a strip of Travancore territory, which separates the northern from the southern portion of the Cochin State, has given rise to a lengthy correspondence between me and the Dewan of Travancore.

2. In closing it I requested that Officer, if not satisfied with the arguments I adduced, to sum up his objections to closing this Chowkey in a single letter, with a view to avoiding references to these papers. As in reply, however, he has asked me to furnish him with a condensed statement of my views, in order to his replying in the same form, I think loss of more time will be avoided, and sufficient information on the question at issue will be laid before Government, if I summarise the correspondence, giving as concisely as possible, the grounds on which I think the Chowkey should be withdrawn, and the arguments by which the Dewan seeks to justify its retention.

3. The accompanying sketch map of the Backwater north of British Cochin will show, where Travancore territory intersects that of the Cochin State, and gives its Officers the command of all the trade passing through the narrow channel south of Cranganore.

4. It will further illustrate my statement, that where the Travancore Chowkies were formerly withdrawn, they were so placed as to command only export and import trade, and preclude all interference with, through traffic along the Backwater.

5. Having drawn attention to the annexed map, I will now state the origin of the present dispute; the point on which it turns; and the various arguments for and against the removal of the existing Travancore Chowkey at Palliport.

6. On the 18th June 1862, the Dewan of Cochin remonstrated against the establishment of a Travancore transit Chowkey at Palliport, as an infringement of the long established right of the subjects of Sirkar Cochin to free passage of the Backwater north of British Cochin.

7. He (1) bases this right on the removal of the Palliport among other transit Chowkies in the Travancore and Cochin States in 1836.

Paragraph 4, Extract of Minutes of Consultation, 12th February 1847, No. 59.

(2.) On the removal of the Toorthipooram Chowkey by the Travancore Government in 1847 at the instance of the Madras Government.

(3.) On the disavowal by the Travancore Government in 1854 of the acts of its servants, when an attempt was made to establish a Chowkey at Coonjatye (nearly opposite Palliport), and sanction of these proceedings was withheld on the ground that they were opposed to the measures adopted by the British Government, to promote trade *viá* Trichoor to British Cochin.

8. The question is, whether the arrangements above alluded to had the effect of relieving from transit duty, only goods of British origin bound to, or from British Cochin, or whether the abolition of the Chowkey was intended to free, and had the effect of freeing trade between British territory and that of Cochin also, with reference to the state of things arising from the removal of all frontier Custom Houses between the said territories.

Extract of Minutes of Consultation, 12th February 1847.

9. I pointed out to the Dewan that the free trade alluded to by the British Government, in the correspondence noted in the margin, was that arising from the abolition of the frontier Custom Houses, between the British and Cochin frontiers.

10. That the Travancore Chowkey (removal of which was requested and granted) materially interfered with this trade, as it levied a transit duty on British and Sirkar Cochin produce going into British or Sirkar Cochin or *vice versâ*.

From Resident, No. 360 of 8th March 1847.
From Travancore Sirkar, No. 1,462 of 8th September 1847.

11. That the Travancore Government by removing their Chowkies to positions from which they could only command their own export and import trade, did clearly give up the right to levy transit duty on the Backwater north of British Cochin.

12. I observed that the action of the Travancore Government in the matter of the Coonjatye Chowkey, could only mean that its establishment would interfere with the arrangements recently made by the British Government, and give just cause of complaint to that of Cochin if my argument was correct, and that its prompt removal on the remonstrance of the Cochin Sirkar confirmed the preceding arrangements.

13. The Dewan of Travancore contends, that the Sirkar Chowkies were removed on representations that they interfered with British trade, but that Sirkar Cochin trade was not thereby exempted from payment of duty. That the right to levy this duty has not been extinguished if for a time it was not exercised; and that the State of Cochin has conceded no advantage to that of Travancore to induce it to give up its rights.

14. He remarks (with reference to this view of the case) that the disavowal of the Coonjatye Chowkey by the Travancore Government, does not alter the character of the arrangement made under the advice of the British Government, which have not as he contends been in any way violated by the Travancore Government.

15. There are other circumstances brought forward by the Dewan which cannot be deemed arguments in favor of the course adopted, though they may show, that Travancore trade labors under certain disadvantages, which do not affect that of the neighbouring State.

16. He points out that, but for this Chowkey, the Cochin trader has advantages over the Travancore merchant, for the latter pays duty to his own Government, and again to that of Cochin, before his goods reach the (British Cochin) market; whereas the Cochin trader pays but one duty.

17. This may be true, but it clearly affords no reasonable grounds for re-establishing either a system long given up, or a particular Custom House abolished at the request of the British Government.

18. The Cochin Government levy a duty on Travancore produce brought to British Cochin by Backwater. This they consider an export duty, whilst the Travancore Government look on it as a transit duty, and its collection as a proof that the arrangements between the British and Cochin Governments, under which the Chowkey now in dispute was abolished, related only to British goods, and left the Travancore and Cochin States free to tax each others' traffic as they please.

19. It is unfortunately true that the Cochin State derives a considerable sum annually from the traffic diverted from Alleppey to British Cochin, in consequence of the heavy duties now levied on foreign produce at British Indian Ports, but still no argument in support of the re-established Chowkey can be drawn therefrom, as the Sirkar Cochin Chowkies around British Cochin are established for the protection of its own export and import Customs, and were not established in order to take advantage of the late results of British legislation.

20. Whilst alluding to the Palliport Chowkey as of importance in preventing tabacco smuggling, and expressing the natural reluctance of the Travancore Government to agree to an arrangement which would place the trade of the country under further disadvantage, the Dewan declares that the Sirkar is ready to abide by the decision of Government on the question at issue.

21. He has proposed that each Sirkar should give up the right of levying transit duty on the trade of the other; but as this would involve the free passage into British Cochin of Travancore produce in exchange for the abolition of a Chowkey which can have but comparatively little hold on Cochin trade, the Dewan of Cochin is not willing to entertain the protest, whilst the Dewan of Travancore does not deem it possible at present to do away with all Backwater Chowkies, a measure which in the Cochin State there would be little objection to, if it was adopted in Travancore.

22. It will be seen from what I have said, that the question to be decided lies within but small compass, though its solution is not to be arrived at by mutual concession on the part of the States of Travancore and Cochin, or without the expression of the views of Government.

23. I have then to request their instruction, as to whether the free trade alluded to in the communication noted marginally, refer as I suppose to free trade between British territory and all and every portion of Sirkar Cochin, or whether as the Dewan argues, the British Government in requesting that of Travancore to remove their transit Chowkies north of British Cochin, merely intended to facilitate trade between British Cochin and other British territory, leaving British and Sirkar Cochin trade (already free as between these two Governments) to be taxed in transit through a strip of Travancore when on route to southern Cochin, whilst they claimed special exemption only, for goods of British origin bound by this route to the Port of British Cochin.

From Government, No. 297, dated 5th August 1846, para. 1.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 12th February 1847, No. 59.

Para. 4. The Resident will be pleased to take an early opportunity of explaining to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore the necessity which exists for immediately relinquishing the Chowkies established at Toorthipooram. He will point out to His Highness that while they confer no benefit on the Sirkar, they form a just source of complaint to that of Cochin, as proving an inconvenience and check to the cotton trade of the town, and interfering with the recent arrangement entered into by this Government with the Cochin Sirkar for the abolition of all frontier duties. His Highness the Rajah will therefore see the propriety of removing this interference with the measures of this Government.

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

From Major General W. CULLEN, Resident; to the Head Dewan, Peishcar, Travancore, dated 8th March 1847, No. 360.

Referring to my previous letter and suggestions that the Travancore Sirkar should at once withdraw their Custom Chowkies at Toorthipooram and Shatanaut because of their obstructing

the trade viâ Trichoor between Cochin and the Company's Districts of Malabar and Coimbatore, &c., where all the Chowkies had long since been abolished, I have now to forward for your information and guidance Extract of the Minutes of Consultation of the Most Noble the Governor in Council on these points, and which I request may be laid before His Highness the Rajah, who, I feel assured, will deal with the subject in a liberal spirit.

No. 59, 12th February 1847.

For all these duties to which the Travancore Sirkar have an undoubted right, *i. e.*, on all produce coming down the Perriyar river, whether by the branch north of Paroor or by Verapoly &c., and for which the Chowkies in question were orginally established, new Chowkies can still be formed higher up, which will be equally effectual.

From V. KRISTNO ROW, Acting Dewan; to Major General W. CULLEN, British Resident of Travancore, &c., &c., &c., dated Trevandrum, 8th September 1847, No. 1,462.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 360, dated the 8th March last, and the Extract therewith transmitted, from the Minutes of Consultation of the Madras Government, No. 59, under date 12th February last, I have the honor to inform you that His Highness the Rajah has been pleased, in accordance with the wishes of the Government, to direct the abolition of the Chowkey at Toorthipooram, and I have issued corresponding orders on the subject.

With a view to ensure the payment of duties to this Sirkar on goods coming down the Perriyar river by the routes referred to by you, it is the intention of the Sirkar to establish a Chowkey higher up the river, where its existence will not interfere with the free transit of articles to and from the town of Cochin, and the Districts of Malabar and Coimbatore. I therefore intend to have an eligible spot selected for that purpose in consultation with the Assistant Surveyor Mr. Armstrong, and will do myself the honor of informing you what spot may have been fixed upon.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 5th August 1846, No. 297, para. 1.

Para. 1. As it appears from the communications recorded above, that the Cochin Government have assented to the removal of all their inland Custom Houses on the frontiers of the Malabar and Coimbatore Districts, the Most Noble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the immediate withdrawal of the Company's Chowkies on the Cochin frontier, and request the Board of Revenue will issue the necessary instructions to the local Officers for giving effect to this arrangement. This Government highly appreciate the liberal policy of the Cochin Sirkar, and doubt not that the measure will be found mutually beneficial.

(Signed) E. P. THOMPSON,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,
Resident.

No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 23rd June 1863, No. 176.

The foregoing letter has reference to the establishment, by the Travancore Government, of a Chowkey for the collection of transit duties at Palliport, a place situated on a neck of land belonging to that Government, which intersects the territory of the Rajah of Cochin and commands the trade passing through the narrow channel south of Cranganore in the direction of British Cochin.

2. The Cochin Government have remonstrated against the establishment of this Chowkey, as an infringement of the long established right of the subjects of the Cochin Sirkar to free passage of the Backwater north of British Cochin. It has also been objected to by the Cochin Chamber of Commerce in their Chairman's letter of the 10th July last, recorded in the Proceedings of Government, under date the 22nd October last, as interfering with the trade of British Cochin.

3. The Resident considers it an infringement of the arrangement agreed to by the Travancore Government in 1847, when that Government, in compliance with the wish of the Madras Government, abolished the Chowkey at Toorthipooram, a place immediately opposite Palliport at the head of the narrow channel before referred to. The Madras Government had a short time previously entered into an arrangement with the Cochin Government for the abolition of all frontier duties between the two States; and in the order above alluded to, the Resident was instructed to urge on the Travancore Government the relinquishment of the Chowkies at Toorthipooram which, it was observed, while they conferred no benefit on the Travancore Sirkar, formed a just source of complaint to that of Cochin, as proving an inconvenience and a check to the cotton trade of the town.

4. The Dewan of Travancore justifies the re-establishment of the Chowkey on the following grounds:—

(*a.*) That the removal of the Chowkies in 1847 was on the score of their interfering with the British trade, but that the Cochin Sirkar trade was not thereby exempted from payment of duty.

(*b.*) That the right to levy this duty has not been extinguished by reason of its not being exercised for a time.

(*c.*) That the Cochin State has conceded no advantages to that of Travancore to induce it to give up its rights.

(*d.*) That, but for this Chowkey, the Cochin trader would have advantages over the Travancore trader, inasmuch as the latter pays duty to his own Government, and again to that of Cochin before his goods reach the British Cochin market; whereas the Cochin trader would pay but one duty.

5. The Travancore Dewan has proposed that each Sirkar should give up the right of levying transit duty on the trade of the other, but to this proposal the Cochin Government is not prepared to assent.

6. The Governor in Council has no doubt that the re-establishment of the Chowkey in question is an infringement of the arrangement assented to by the Travancore Government in 1847, and the Resident will inform the Dewan to this effect. The correspondence, however, furnishes additional proof of the necessity of making such an arrangement with reference to the trade of these States as will admit of the Travancore merchants making use of their own Ports instead of, as at present, being driven to British Cochin and thereby subjected to the payment of transit duty to the Cochin Sirkar in addition to the duty payable to the British Customs Officers. These proceedings will be brought to the notice of the Government of India, with a request that they will expedite the issue of orders on the proposals submitted by this Government, under date the 20th August last.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 37. Read the following letter from C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General; to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, dated Simla, 30th May 1863, No. 334.

Foreign Department.
General.

I am now directed to communicate to you the orders of Government on your letter, No. 307, dated 28th October last, proposing a revision of the Medical Establishments in Mysore.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General approves of your scheme generally and sanctions the increase of 100 Rupees per mensem proposed for the Assistant Surgeon at Shemoga with a travelling allowance of Rupees 5 per diem when visiting the minor stations.

But His Excellency does not see the necessity for granting so large an increase to the salary of Dr. Kirkpatrick, Surgeon to the Commission at Bangalore as proposed by you, viz., Rupees

1,200 per mensem with Rupees 5 per diem as travelling allowance, especially as according to your scheme he will be relieved of a portion of Hospital duties by one of the Military Assistant Surgeons on an extra allowance of Rupees 100 a month. Besides considering that the superintendence of a Circle is incompatible with practice, His Excellency has decided that the superintendence of the Mysore Medical Establishments which you proposed should form a portion of Dr. Kirkpatrick's duties, shall for the future be entrusted to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Mysore Circle, under the Madras Presidency. Under these circumstances His Excellency thinks it will be sufficient to give Dr. Kirkpatrick a consolidated salary of 1,000 Rupees per mensem, which is accordingly sanctioned.

3. Respecting your proposal to appoint an Assistant Surgeon at Mysore, His Excellency agrees with you that the Civil duties of the Station cannot be entrusted to the Durbar Surgeon who is paid exclusively by the Maharajah, unless the British Government pay part of his salary, and as such a proposition is not likely to be received favorably by the Maharajah during the incumbency of Dr. Campbell, His Excellency sanctions your proposal for the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon at Mysore, subject to reconsideration when Dr. Campbell vacates his office.

4. His Excellency cannot, however, sanction your recommendation to allow the Coffee Planters in Mysore to purchase Medicines from Government Stores, seeing that it is contrary to rule, and there is nothing exceptional in the circumstances of the Mysore Planters to render such a departure from rule necessary or expedient. The Principal Inspector General Medical Department has suggested that Dispensaries at Hassan and Cadoor for the poor might be instituted and paid for by the Planters themselves.

5. His Excellency approves of your proposition to assimilate the pay of the Dressers transferred to Mysore from the Madras Presidency with that drawn by 1st Class Dressers in that Presidency for the reasons set forth in your letter dated 29th ultimo, No. 517.

No. 336.

Copy to Chief Secretary Fort Saint George, with reference to his letter, dated 25th March, No. 98.

(Signed) C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secretary to Government of India, with the Governor General.

SIMLA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL,
the 30th May 1863.

No. 38. ORDER THEREON, 23rd June 1863, No. 177.

Communicated to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, in reference to his letter of the 28th February last, No. 47.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 39. Read the following letter from JOHN ROBERT BOYSON, Esq., Government Solicitor, Madras; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20th June 1863, No. 402.

1. I have the honor to solicit the further consideration of Government to the papers noted in the margin and to the fact that, inconsequence of Pugh's Gardens not yet having been sold by the Receiver of the Carnatic Property, I am necessarily without reimbursement of the 9,100 Rupees which I disbursed under the circumstances set forth in the correspondence marginally referred to.

Letter from Government Solicitor to Government, 14th February 1861, No. 119.
Proceedings of Government, 15th February 1861, No. 100, Political Department.
Proceedings of Government, 11th April 1861, No. 193, Political Department.

2. The circumstances of the transaction are already before Government, and I would beg to say that, as upwards of two years have now elapsed since it took place, I am anxious for many reasons to have the matter closed.

3. The payment to me at once from the Public Treasury of such amount as Government may be pleased to sanction cannot and will not in any way affect the pecuniary interests of Government, as, if I am paid from the Public Treasury and not by the Receiver of the Carnatic Property out of the proceeds of Pugh's Gardens (whenever they are sold), the Carnatic Receiver will have so much the more in his hands for the purposes of Act XXX of 1858 and to be ultimately accounted for to Government.

4. Pugh's Gardens have been occupied for several years by Mr. Kennedy, the Civil Engineer. I believe that he first occupied them during the late Nabob's lifetime when he paid a rent (as I have been informed) of Rupees 55 per mensem, and this rent he continued to pay up to the early part of 1862, from which time he has paid the Carnatic Receiver a monthly rent of 75 Rupees net, the rent being 80 Rupees a month with an allowance of 5 Rupees for a gardener. I would remark that 55 Rupees a month seems to me almost a nominal rent and not one-third of the fair market value of the premises, if in tolerable or tenantable repair. The premises have not, however, been altogether unprofitable, and of this profit Government indirectly through the administration of the Carnatic Estate has the benefit.

5. I assume that Government would not desire that *I personally* should be a pecuniary loser in the matter, and I therefore enclose a Memorandum showing what amount would now be required to place me in the same position in which I should have been, if I had invested the 9,100 Rupees in 5½ per cent. Government Securities on the 13th of March 1861, instead of applying it to the purchase of the mortgage on Pugh's Gardens.

6. I trust that Government will accede to my present application, as it will not only be a convenience to me to have the matter adjusted at once, but it will render unnecessary any further arrangement or settlement between the Carnatic Receiver and myself.

7. I may add that the amount due under the mortgage which I purchased for 9,100 Rupees, is 15,000 Rupees with a considerable arrear of interest at 12 per cent. per annum, far exceeding in the aggregate any sum that the premises are likely to realize by sale.

Re Pugh's Garden.

			RS.	A.	P.
1861. March	13	If on this date Mr. Boyson had invested 9,100 Rupees in the purchase of 5½ per cent. Government Securities, it would have purchased at ½ per cent. discount, the then market rate of the day... ...	9,145	11	8
1863. June	22	And would have given in interest thereon from 13th March 1861 to 22nd June 1863, at 5½ per cent. per annum a gross amount of 1,145-12-2 Deduct Income Tax... 45-13-0			
		leaves a surplus of..	1,099	15	2
		5½ per cent. Government Securities being now at a premium, add premium for now purchasing Rupees 9,145-11-8 at the present market rate of 17¾ per cent...	1,623	5	9
		Rupees...	11,869	0	7

MADRAS, *20th June* 1863.

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 26th June 1863, No. 178.

The Governor in Council directs that the sum paid by Mr. Boyson for the mortgage on Pugh's Gardens be reimbursed to him according to the account submitted with the foregoing letter.

2. A Treasury Order will accordingly be issued for the sum of Rupees 11,869-0-7, which will be adjusted on the property being sold by the Receiver of the Carnatic Property. Mr. Dale will be instructed to expedite the sale.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 41. Read the following letter from G. LEE MORRIS, Esq., Officiating Government Agent, Tanjore; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Point Calimere, 13th April 1863.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 23rd December 1862, No. 515, in which I am directed to ascertain from Her Highness Kamatchi Boyi Sahiba on what terms she is prepared to part with the Residency buildings and to submit a proposal for their purchase or rental, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter from her on the subject, from which the Government will perceive that Her Highness does not wish to sell the property in question and is only willing to allow a part of it to be used as a Court House, subject to the payment of such rent as may be considered proper.

2. I was away from Tanjore when this letter reached me, but immediately on my return I placed myself in communication with the Sessions Judge, and settled with him that a rent of 90 Rupees a month would be fair for the part of the late Residency occupied by the Session and two Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts. I beg therefore that the payment of this amount every month may be sanctioned, if the Government agree with us in thinking that it is a proper sum.

3. I cannot refrain from adding that the accommodation is any thing but good, and that a greater part of the records belonging to the Sessions and late Sub Judges' Courts are at Combaconum, where they will have to remain as long as the Courts are located as at present, there being no room for them in such parts of the Residency as Her Highness Kamatchi Boyi Sahiba is willing to give up.

4. With reference to the houses mentioned in paragraph 5 of the accompanying letter, I have the honor to observe that Somnath Pundit's house has been converted into the Jail; that the Tahsildar's Cutcherry is accommodated in Venkata Row's house; and that the Tanjore District and Additional District Moonsiffs hold their Courts in Mr. Ram's Bungalow. The rent of the first and third have been reduced by Her Highness on the representation of the Sessions Judge to 50 and 60 Rupees respectively, and as I think that Venkata Row's house is worth the amount asked, I beg to request the sanction of Government for the monthly payment of Rupees 155 for the three buildings in question.

5. The last two buildings, viz., the Cutwal's Choultry and the Hospital are at present occupied by the Police; the first I am informed by the Superintendent of Police is not required and will be vacated immediately, but the rent asked for the second will be readily paid, as it is the same amount as was paid to Government when the building was under their management.

From KAMATCHI BOYI SAHIBA; to G. LEE MORRIS, Esq., Officiating Government Agent at Tanjore, dated Tanjore Palace, 3rd March 1863, No. 14.

I have received your letter dated 28th February as well as your former letters stating that some of the houses belonged to me are become useful for the Public Cutcherry of Government, consequently either the rent or purchase money for those houses should be required by me.

2. Though it becomes my duty to concur with the intention of Government, yet I do not consider it proper to sell the premises belonged to me.

3. As to the Residency Bungalow, I beg to say, that my ancestors (the Rajahs) had purchased the said Bungalow at a vast cost of sum and erected some new buildings thereabout, and placed the Bungalow and its garden for the accommodation of the Residents, &c., together with furnitures furnished suitably to their convenient lodging, so that the Residents, Governors and other eminent gentlemen who had happened to visit Tanjore, had come and took their comfortable lodging in the said Bungalow according to their pleasure; as it seems good and proper to follow the precedent which my ancestors (the Rajahs) had exemplified in this respect, and as there is not here a commodious place as this for the accommodation of the Governors and other eminent gentlemen whenever they may happen to visit Tanjore, I propose it as proper to place the said Bungalow in full repair for the accommodation of yourself as our Agent, and other gentlemen free from rent, but if there is no other place here to be provided for establishing the Civil Court, a

part of the Bungalow may be transferred for the use of the Court; and to which whatever amount of rent you may be pleased to fix, will be received by me; as to the other part of the Bungalow, I am glad to place, according to the former customs of my ancestors, in full repair at your disposal for the accommodation of yourself and other gentlemen who may come to Tanjore.

4. As to the Bungalow situated at Combaconum I am well aware that the Government has for the public welfare established at a vast cost of sum a School for the liberal education of the children of the Natives; in that respect I propose to afford my assistance as far as I am able to do, consequently I have no desire at all to fix rent on the said Bungalow at any rate, and you may keep up the said Bungalow so as it is now, until another commodious place for the School may be provided according to the intention of Government; and you may give orders that the garden, &c., belonging to the said Bungalow should be made over to my possession.

5. As to the other houses stated in your letter I propose to fix the amount of monthly rent as specified below:—

	RS.
To Somaneider Pundit's house...	55
Venkut Row's house...	45
Mr. Ram's Bungalow...	70
Cutwall's Chavady situated in the north street of the Fort...	10
Hospital outside the Fort...	20
Rupees...	200

What can I say more.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. LEE MORRIS,
Officiating Government Agent.

No. 42. ORDER THEREON, 27th June 1863, No. 179.

Under the circumstances stated in the foregoing letter, the Governor in Council is of opinion that arrangements should be made for building a suitable Court House and Jail at Tanjore. It appears that in the building now occupied by the Session Court and two Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts, there is no room for the greater part of the records of the Session Court and of the late Subordinate Judge's Court, which consequently are still kept at Combaconum; and it is understood that the building now used as a Jail—Somnath Pundit's house—is very unsuitable for the purpose.

2. Orders will accordingly be issued in the Department of Public Works for the immediate preparation of plans and estimates for a Court House and Jail to be built in the little Fort which is the property of Government. The Court House should be so planned as to accommodate the Session Judge and two Principal Sudder Ameens. The plans of the two buildings will be prepared in communication with the Civil and Session Judge and Inspector General of Jails respectively; and if the former Officer should think it advisable that accommodation should be provided in the new building for the Court of Small Causes and for one or both of the District Moonsiffs who now occupy the house designated as Mr. Ram's Bungalow, he will arrange with the Superintending Engineer for the necessary addition being made to the plan.

3. Meanwhile, the Governor in Council authorizes the rental of the several buildings named in the margin at the sums specified. The rent of the Residency has been fixed at Rupees 140, which includes the amount now paid by the Civil and Session Judge for the rooms occupied by him as his private residence. The rent will be paid in arrears from the dates on which the buildings have been severally occupied as public offices.

	RS.
Residency...	140
Somnath Pundit's house...	50
Vencut Row's house...	45
Mr. Ram's Bungalow...	60
Cutwall's Choultry...	10
Hospital...	20
Rupees...	325

4. The Governor in Council cannot permit the Government Agent or any other public Officer in future to occupy the Residency buildings free of rent.

5. As Her Highness Kamatchi Boyi wishes that the School house at Combaconum which was transferred by the late Rajah to Government, for Educational purposes, should be retained free of rent so long as it may be required, the Governor in Council sanctions its being so retained until another suitable building can be provided. The garden attached to this building will be placed in Her Highness' possession.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 43. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Financial Department, dated 22nd June 1863, No. 408.

Communicating Extract from a Despatch of the Secretary of State, observing that when it may be necessary to make a representation relative to Despatches from the Home Government, it would be more proper as well as more convenient if the decisions therein communicated were acted upon provisionally. (Vide Proceedings Financial Department, dated 22nd June 1863, Nos. 53 & 54.)

No. 44. ORDER THEREON, 27th June 1863, No. 180.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 45. Read the following letter from R. F. THOMSON, Esq., Her Majesty's Chargé' Affaires in Persia; to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, &c., &c., &c., dated Tehran, 20th April 1863.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informed me in a Despatch, dated the 5th of February last, that the Secretary of State for India had decided to permit Nawab Abdullah Khan, son of the late Hissam-ol-Moolk-i-Hal, to draw with arrears the pension of 133 Rupees a month originally offered to him, and that the Madras Government would accordingly be instructed to pay the amount due, and future amounts as they become due, on presentation of Abdullah Khan's receipt countersigned by the British Minister at Tehran. I have communicated this decision to Abdullah Khan.

It appears that his father died on the 26th of October 1850, and the amount of pension due herefore up to the 1st of April 1863, will be as follows:—

	Rupees.
From October 26th, 1850, to November 1st, 1850, 5 days... ...	22 2 8
From November 1st, 1850, to November 1st, 1862, 12 years......	19,152 0 0
From November 1st, 1862, to April 1st, 1863, 5 months... ...	465 0 0
Total Rs...	19,639 2 8

I have now the honor to acquaint your Excellency that Nawab Abdullah Khan has given two receipts for the amount, one to a Persian Merchant named Hagi Agha Mahomed Ibraheem for Rupees 10,000, and the other to Messrs. Forbes & Co., for Rupees 9,639-2-8, and I would beg the favor of your Excellency's causing the necessary instructions to be issued for the payment of these sums on the presentation of the receipts thus granted and countersigned at this Legation.

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 27th June 1863, No. 181.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be furnished to the Government Agent at Chepauk, Accountant General, and Civil Paymaster, with reference to the Order of Government, dated 11th March last, No. 73, and also to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Madras.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 47. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, dated 20th June 1863, No. 2,010.

Communicating letter from the Commissioner of Mysore, agreeing to the proposed transport of the serviceable Guns to Bangalore, on the condition that the Mysore Government is put to no expense.	(Vide Proceedings Military Department, dated 20th June 1863, Nos. 411 & 412.)

No. 48. ORDER THEREON, 27th June 1863, No. 182.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 49. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent of Tanjore; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 12th June 1863.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government, under date the 12th March last, No. 75, I have the honor to report that, as therein directed, Mr. Morris issued a proclamation, calling upon all pensioners of the late Raj, who had not accepted the pensions assigned to them, to prefer their claims to the same within one month from the 10th April last.

2. I should here state that the number of pensions still unclaimed in Mr. Morris' letter to Government of the 30th January last, No. 31, should have been 785 instead of 788, and the amount of monthly pensions, Rupees 1,869-8 instead of Rupees 1,890. Out of the 785 individuals who had hitherto not accepted their pensions only 238 have now come forward, and the amount of their pensions is in the aggregate Rupees 579-12 per mensem.

3. Nothing is known regarding the remaining pensioners, but it is probable that the greater part of them may have lapsed by deaths.

4. I would take this opportunity of soliciting the sanction of Government for paying the sum of Rupees 14 to the Goomastah on the late Palace establishment who was retained for the special purpose of identifying these new claimants and furnishing the requisite information as to their Departmental number, &c., to each. The whole of the Sarkil's office having been abolished on the 1st January last, no means existed for ascertaining the identity of parties who appeared as pensioners, and it was therefore indispensably necessary to retain the service of one of the experienced Accountants for the purpose in question. This individual was actually employed and on this duty for 35 days, for which time I propose to pay him the sum above mentioned, calculated at the rate of Rupees 12 per mensem.

5. This charge can be met from the unexpended portion of the amount allowed in the Budget for 1862-63 on account of the Sarkil's establishment, of which, after deducting the charge sanctioned by Government in paragraph 2 of their Proceedings of the 13th ultimo, No. 144, there is still left a balance of Rupees 295-11-8.

6. I beg also to request that the sanction of Government for this charge may be communicated also to the Civil Paymaster in order that that Officer may pass the Bill for the same without objection.

No. 50. ORDER THEREON, 29th June 1863, No. 183.

His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctions the payment of Rupees 14 to the Goomastah on the late Palace establishment who was retained for the purpose of identifying the new claimants to pension; but as this charge cannot be defrayed from the unexpended portion of the Budget grant for 1862-63 as proposed, the Civil Paymaster will be authorized to pass it against the amount allotted for commutation of Tanjore pensions in the Budget for 1863-64.

Vide Notification, No. 1, of the Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, dated 4th June 1863.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 51. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Financial Department, dated 20th June 1863, No. 398.

Communicating Proceedings of the Government of India, directing that in the preparation of future estimates and accounts, every Administration should provide in its estimate for the whole of the establishments which it administers; explaining in the Administration Reports that a portion of the charge is incurred on account of other Governments. (Vide Proceedings Financial Department, dated 20th June 1863, Nos. 42 & 43.)

No. 52. ORDER THEREON, 29th June 1863, No. 184.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read Proceedings of Government, dated 2nd instant, No. 157.

No. 53. Read the following letter from D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vizagapatam, 13th June 1863, No. 282.

I have the honor to acknowledge Order of 2nd June, instant, No. 157, Political Department.

2. The title of Maharajah* is still retained in the Vernacular form of address to the Zemindar of Vizianagrum.

* i. e., Maharaza.

The reference which I had the honor to make, and which elicited the Order of Government of the 10th December last, No. 493, had in view only the proper mode of addressing the Vizianagrum Zemindar *in English*. The Board of Revenue had limited the address to the words "Vizianagrum Zemindar;" but the Government were pleased to direct that he should be styled "Rajah."

3. The Government desire to know what were the terms which in 1857, the Rajah on the one side and the Bobbili Zemindar on the other agreed to observe in their mutual correspondence.

I have referred to the original Rázinama, and do not find the information required—that is, it is not stated what the exact words are to be. It is stated generally only that the 'former usage' shall be observed.

4. Nor is there any pretence that this agreement has been infringed or evaded by the Rajah, while the order of Mr. Fane, filed by Petitioner (paragraph 4 of the Circular No. 5, District Gazette of 9th November 1861) expressly saves this 'former usage.'

5. All that Petitioner is expected to do is to require *his Vakeel* to use the prescribed form of address when he (the Vakeel) may have occasion to speak of any Zemindar in the District in official papers.

And in these prescribed forms Vizianagrum and Jeypore are styled "Maharaza;" Petitioner and another Zemindar "Raja," Shree Bahadoor only, and so on according to established custom.

No. 54. ORDER THEREON, 30th June 1863, No. 185.

The Petitioner is informed, with reference to his Memorial of the 10th February last, that he should adhere to the style of address laid down in Mr. Fane's Circular Order of the 4th November 1861, and published in the District Gazette of the 9th idem. It is there expressly stated that the forms of title to be used by the Zemindars of Vizagapatam "are nothing more nor less than what are now in vogue in the Collector's and Agent's office," and this is confirmed by the present Agent.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.